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JOHN FOSTER DULLES

DULLES' PLAN WOULD UNDERMINE THE UNO

Moscow, TASS, Soviet Overseas Service, in English Morse to North America,
June 23, 1947, 7:04 a.m. EST--W

(Text)

"Leontiev writes in PRAVDA:

"John Foster Dulles, Republican Party adviser on foreign affairs, delivered a speech at Evanston University. Such unofficial speeches are convenient, because one can be frank without committing oneself. In any case, the American Government and the American Congress officially are not responsible for such speeches.

"Dulles told his audience how and why he hates the Soviet Union. He does not like the Soviet system. Neither does he like the new democratic systems in many countries of eastern Europe. And he finds consolation in various fabrications. The facts show, for instance, that the overwhelming majority of the peoples in eastern European countries are supporting their Governments, chosen in a democratic manner. But Dulles refuses to recognize this simple and clear-cut fact, and explains it exclusively as post-war hardships.

U.S. 'Moral Leadership' Claimed

"Many people the world over, who have grown tired and impoverished, he said, would prefer to have Socialism and not the American system of free competition and private capitalism. Since Dulles himself belongs to the class of people who, far from becoming impoverished, have, on the contrary, grown rich on the war, he naturally does not like Socialism. More, he is disappointed and irritated by the successes of Socialism. The United States, as Dulles maintains, must assume 'moral leadership' in this world. But the Soviet Union and several other States do not consent to such claims. Dulles regards this as demonstration of the great infringements on 'freedom' in the Soviet Union, as well as in other democratic countries.

"In short, Dulles demands freedom for American commodities, for American capital, and for American 'moral leadership.' Otherwise he refuses to recognize for any country the right to be called democratic. But the wrathful Dulles does not stop at that. He urges public condemnation of the Soviet State system and the democratic regimes in the east European countries... (TASS Asterisks--Ed.) by decision of the General Assembly of the UNO. The time has come, he said, to utilize the General Assembly as the forum for the international discussion of important problems.

SEP 10 1947

Foreign Radio Broadcasts

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SEP 4 1947

Briefly, Dulles' plan boils down to discussing at the General Assembly international State systems in several countries. But as countries where the people are in power with the 'American trend of thought' are thus far in a definite majority in this world, he expects to anathematize, by majority vote, all political regimes that are not to his liking.

Provocative Plan

"Dulles does not care that his 'initiative' is incompatible with Point 7 of Article One of the UNO Charter, in drafting which point Dulles took part himself. This point reads: 'Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter.'"

"The provocative plan of Dulles, who lost his equilibrium, can aim at one thing only and that is to undermine international cooperation, to undermine the United Nations Organization. But this hardly depends on Mr. Dulles' mood. Dulles had obviously let his tongue run away with him. Even speeches pronounced in provincial American universities should be of a more cautious nature."

John Dulles

Lee

John Foster Dulles

John Dulles

DULLES PLAN LEADS EUROPE TO A NEW MUNICH

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, July 20, 1947, 6:00 a.m. EST--L

(PRAVDA Article by Marinin: "The Paris Conference and Western Blocs")

(Text)

"No one can now doubt that, disguised as the Marshall Plan, Europe has again been presented with the notorious Dulles program laid out by him in January 1947 at the conference of the...council. This program, as is known, is in closest relation with the Fulton principles of Winston Churchill, demanding in the first instance the partition of Germany, the integration of western Germany into the system of the so-called economic unity on Europe, and on this basis the creation under the hegemony of the United States of a United States of Europe or rather the United States of Western Europe, or in other words a Western Bloc.

"The U.S. State Secretary explaining the Marshall Plan at a press conference made the following remark: 'Churchill's suggestion for the formation of a United States of Europe influenced the development of the idea that the European Nations must work out a program for their restoration to which the United States could render assistance.'

"Is there need for any additional testimonies after this to confirm that Marshall's Plan is a kind of ultimatum to European countries. either to execute the formation of a Western Bloc or the United States will not extend credits. The nature of preparation methods used in the Paris Conference of the three Foreign Ministers convened for the examination of Marshall's Plan and, finally, the real meaning of the Anglo-French plan of action in connection with the Marshall Plan presented at the Paris Conference--all this leaves no doubt that this ultimatum was accepted by governmental circles of Britain and France.

53 SEP 22 1947

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15 SEP 1947

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 111

July 30, 1947

Marshall Plan No Surprise

"Only naive people can seriously accept the assertions by British and French statesmen, alleging Marshall's Plan to be a surprise to them. In actual fact the unexpected Marshall improvisation is not at all unexpected and not an improvisation at all. As it has now become evident it is the result of a preliminary Anglo-U.S.-French entente. There is no doubt that in connection with the Anglo-U.S.-French entente the chief task of the conference of the group of European Nations which convened in Paris was the execution of the much-vaunted Western Bloc. It is precisely this which primarily explains all the actions by Anglo-American, followed by French diplomacy, directed at the elimination and the rendering impossible the participation of the Soviet Union in the Paris Conference as well of other central and eastern European States.

"In the light of historical experience acquired by mankind during the last decade it would be absolutely naive to suppose that the organizers of the Western Bloc would openly announce the real intentions for the execution of which they convened the Paris Conference of European Nations. The fact that the Paris Conference was the conclusive stage in the prolonged policy of forming a Western Bloc has been admitted even by the most prominent British and American newspapers. The OBSERVER wrote: 'Western Europe is now acquiring new outlines for a prolonged period.' What is the substance of the outlines if not the fact that western Europe is being set against the rest of Europe with the aid of the Anglo-U.S.-French plan of the Western Bloc in substitution for the policy of collaboration with the great Soviet Union. A policy rejecting such collaboration is being brought into play with all decisiveness, the policy of forming blocs hostile to the Soviet Union with which we have been well acquainted since the times of Munich.

Western Bloc Planned for Over a Year

"The NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, placing in a most hypocritical manner the responsibility for the failure of the Paris Conference of the three Foreign Ministers upon the Soviet Union, slanderously announced that 'The efforts of the Soviet Union directed at the prevention of the forming of a Western Bloc in fact bring about the formation of such a Bloc.' The NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE insinuates apparently are perfectly aware of the fact that they are lying. The Western Bloc has been in the process of formation by enemies of the Soviet Union for more than a year and now they are simply concluding their efforts in this direction calculating that a suitable moment has arrived for a final formulation of measures prepared by means of a witch's Sabbath, hostile to the Soviet Union, of U.S. and other reactionaries.

"These insinulators know full well that it is precisely here that one finds the reasons for the Western Bloc but the same provocative aims compel them to shift responsibility from the guilty party to the innocent, slanderously presenting the former in such a manner as to make the Soviet Union appear guilty before the formation of the Western Bloc.

"Bevin's and Bidault's high-spirited declarations appear futile in the face of facts known to the world throwing light on the real meaning, character and intention of the U.S., Britain's, and to a certain extent France's, entire policy. Who does not know that up to the present the actions of the United States and Britain have been following exactly Dulles' prescription? The United States and Britain, in full accord with Dulles' European program, openly partitioned Germany and virtually formed a western German State under Anglo-Saxon administration."

Partition of Germany.

"The Paris Conference of the three Foreign Ministers proved that at present U.S. and British governing circles are intent on taking the next step in the direction of realizing the European Dulles' program. The partition of Germany has become a condition and prerequisite for the partition of Europe. The rejection of Potsdam has inevitably shown a swing toward Munich. And whatever efforts the organizers of the Western Bloc make in their attempts to prove the reverse they will not succeed in deceiving world public opinion. They will not be able to conceal the fact that at present under direction from the United States, Britain and France are forming a political bloc fashioned on the Munich pattern which is incidentally doomed to a no less shameful failure.

"In the same way as the strategy of the organizers of the scandalous Munich conspiracy consisted in bringing Germany into line with Britain and France and directing its aggression on the east, the strategy of the organizers of the present followers of Munich traditions amounts to converting western Germany into a basis and nucleus of the notorious Western Bloc.

"It was generally recognized that the German question occupied a leading place behind the scenes of the Paris Conference. Moreover the matter in question was the Ruhr problem. Randolph Churchill, the worthy son of his father, said that the culminating point in Paris will be the Ruhr question." And the OBSERVER wrote that the Ruhr must become the real nucleus of the United States of Europe.

Illusory U.S. Help

"Thus the outlines of the Western Bloc being created in Paris became perfectly clear. It must include not only Great Britain and France but Western Germany also.

"As it is now the United States has not yet extended credits to Europe, on the Marshall Plan. It is, moreover, evident from statements by officials that the U.S. Congress intends to examine the proposals of European credits only in January 1948. At the same time the United States is already calculating percentages on the future, as yet undetermined, credits to what might be termed advance operations. One might add the Ruhr operation. The basis of the Marshall Plan as has now become evident consists in the United States seeking to include western Germany into the Western Bloc system on the basis of U.S. capital domination in the Ruhr and the edging out of Britain to a secondary position.

"Such is the price which is being extorted from Britain by Wall Street politicians. In an event to the contrary they refuse to render any economic aid to Britain in the future. Thus, instead of the establishment of international control over the Ruhr, the United States is intent on virtually exercising its own unilateral control. It is now, moreover, hastily creating organizational requisites in order that, based on western Germany and primarily in the Ruhr, they can enjoy dominating positions in all countries entering into the Western Bloc system. Thus, whereas Marshall's plan brought only promises to Europe, to the United States it is already paying real and far-reaching dividends.

Nations Friendly to the USSR

"Having taken the course of rejecting the Potsdam decisions and the course of severing international collaboration, Great Britain and France by their own hands have created all the necessary conditions in order that the United States could dictate its will and policy to each of these Nations. Thus the Paris Conference, having the purpose of executing the formation of the Western Bloc, represents a new stage in subordinating Anglo-French foreign policy to America.

"It is quite natural that not one European country genuinely friendly to the Soviet Union agreed to take part in the Paris Conference, pursuing the aim of creating a Western Bloc according to the Munich pattern. This fact is of first rate international significance. It expresses certain new ends and essential peculiarities of the post-war international situation. It is clear testimony of the fact that relations of genuine inviolable friendship have been established between the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and some other Nations which are a stable support for peace in Europe.

Rage at Czech Refusal to Participate

"At present foreign politicians are unable to conceal their rage at Czechoslovakia's refusal to participate in the Paris Conference. Though it is not difficult to understand them of course clearly, they miscalculated having taken no account of the radical changes which took place in post-war Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak Government's refusal to take part in the Paris Conference shattered the Western Bloc organizers' hope of making Czechoslovakia the object of a newly edited Munich policy.

"Czechoslovakia is unwilling to see a repetition of the lamentable and tragic experience of Munich. Czechoslovak democracy's strength has proved to lie in her ability to take the new course upon which she is successfully proceeding. Czechoslovak democracy has affirmed that the knots of friendship tying her with her liberator, the great Soviet Union, with all the Slav and other central and eastern European States are fast and inviolable. At the same time the attitude of all States friendly to the Soviet Union proves that the times when the organizers of the pre-war Western Bloc could gamble on isolating the Soviet Union are beyond return.

"The present is entirely different. The zealous protagonists of the Western Bloc will have to face bitter disappointment. The numerous European peoples did not take the stony path of the last decade in order that now, after victory over German fascism, they should return to the course which brought about World War II. The peoples of Europe are anxious for a stable peace and security. Hence their condemnation of the irresponsible policy of forming a Western Bloc doomed to failure despite all intrigues of its organizers and those who inspire it."

File
Russia - Political
Germany - Political

JOHN FOSTER DULLES' CAREER OUTLINED

Moscow, TASS, Soviet Home Service, in Russian at Dictation Speed for the Provincial Press, Sept. 25, 1947, 3:00 p.m. EST--W

(Text)

"Prague--This is how Andre Simon describes one of the warmongers, John Foster Dulles. Wall Street, No. 25, is the address of the huge legal organization 'Sullivan and Cromwell,' which is the property of 20 people. The permanent client of this corporation is the company 'Standard Oil,' and, second in size in America, 'Chase National Bank.' Among the clients of this society there is also the Bankers' Corporation of Schroder, the main centers of which are in Cologne, London, and New York. Kurt von Schroder is well known for the fact that in January 1935 he organized a meeting between Hitler and Von Papen, after which meeting Hitler became Reichschancellor.

"The lawyers concerned in 'Sullivan and Cromwell' at the time accepted the defense of Pilsudski's Government, the Government of General Franco, the reactionary Belgian government of Pierlot, the Governments of the Argentine and Uruguay, and other countries. The 'Sullivan and Cromwell' success in the defense of 'the interests of foreign Governments' is due mainly to Dulles.

Aid of Baruch

"Afterward Simon in detail describes Dulles career. In accordance with the wishes of his grandfather, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the U.S.A., Dulles received the surprising nomination to the position of General Secretary at The Hague Conference in 1907, but not of the American, but of the Chinese, delegation.

"During World War I Dulles traveled to Britain as the representative of a large American monopoly interested in the spreading of military orders. With the aid of the millionaire Baruch, Dulles became delegate to the Versailles Conference, where he fundamentally acquainted himself with the technique of imperialist policy.

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Foreign Radio Broadcast # 1151 - September 26, 1947

"Simon further writes that John Foster Dulles collaborated with Hoover, who at the moment is again advocating a policy of reconstruction of German imperialism. When Dulles with the help of Schacht worked out his famous plan, Schacht was his closest assistant. It was then that the friendship between Schacht and Dulles began and it continues to date. It is said that it was Dulles who saved Schacht's life in Nuremberg. In 1927 Dulles was a comrade-in-arms of Marshal Pilsudski. His friendship with Schacht and acquaintance with Pilsudski and German banking and industrial magnates led Dulles to the point where he began fully to share fascist and Nazi faith.

Dulles' Pre-war Record

"This political credo he laid down in his book, 'War, Peace, and Change,' where he considers as legal frontiers the changes carried out by the fascist countries. Seven days after the occupation of Prague, Dulles said there was reason to assume that any country would proclaim war on the United States. At that time Dulles resolutely opposed U.S. cooperation with the democratic countries.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the John Foster Dulles firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, became one of the first to defend the 'America First' organization. The task consisted in not allowing aid to countries subjected to German invasion. The ringleaders of this organization, and Dulles among them, demanded that armament deliveries be suspended to the USSR.

"After Japan attacked the United States this organization could not work any longer in the open. Senator Pepper said about Dulles that he wants 'to restore to Germany the possibility to wage war and to govern the economy of western and eastern Europe, if necessary with the help of U.S. capital.'

Co-author of Marshall's U.N. Speech

"Another aim of the Dulles policy is the unification of the Protestant Anglo-Saxon countries with the Vatican for a struggle against the USSR. At last year's world church council congress, of which Dulles was chairman, he proposed to form a united front with the Vatican for a struggle against the danger of Communism.

"Dulles is co-author of Marshall's latest speech against the USSR against the unity of the Great Powers, and the U.N. Representative of steel, oil and banking interests, lawyer with the largest income in the United States, John Foster Dulles is in the first ranks of those who want to drag the world into a new war. This is a portrait of one of the members of the American delegation at the second session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Germany - Econ. inst.
Germany - P. in. mat.
Germany - New & Rev. file

ATTACK ON JOHN FOSTER DULLES CONTINUED

Moscow, Soviet Overseas Service, in English to North America, Oct. 8,
1947, 7:45 a.m. EST--W

(Commentary by Analyzer on John Foster Dulles; Second in a Series, the
First of Which Was Broadcast "Earlier in the Week.")

(Text)

"In my last talk I spoke of the pre-war connections with the German
monopolies by the firms headed by such influential Americans as John
Foster Dulles. A few days ago, the BERLINER ZEITUNG pointed to
similar connections, relating to a period much closer to the present
day.

"The paper says that back in 1944 German and American circles of monopoly
capital began to seek closer relations. Allen Dulles, brother of John
Foster Dulles, who is Marshall's chief adviser, met with representatives
of the war criminal Schacht in Switzerland to discuss certain plans for a
'merger,' as the BERLINER ZEITUNG says. 'As a result of these talks of
3 years ago,' says the democratic press of Germany, 'Schacht and the West
German industrialist (Reichsberg) mapped a wily plan in the interests of
the German monopolies. And their work did not go for nothing,' says the
BERLINER ZEITUNG. 'It is their proposal which has formed the foundation
of the Western Bloc, one of the promoters of which is Mr. John Foster
Dulles who opened talks with Schacht in Switzerland, for what took place
in the past paves the way for what is going on today.

"The circle is closing. Many sober-minded and thoughtful Americans say
outright that American policy in Germany actually promotes hotbeds of
reaction and the interests of the industrial kings of Germany--who dream
of restoring Germany's economic and military might. Who can forget the
wartime (calls) in America not to let Germany become a menace to the
peace again, or the warnings of prominent public figures that as soon as
fascism had been defeated the German monopolies would again try to create
a base for German aggression?

"But today, according to such an informed person as James Martin, the
former decartelization chief in the American Zone, the policy of the
United States in Germany in all important respects coincides with what
the German financiers, industrialists, and militarists have wanted, and
for which they surrendered.

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Foreign Radio Broadcast #160 - October 9, 1947

'Sinister' Connections

"Today, we add, American policy in Germany amounts to supporting the most far reaching plans for this power of German industry, which can be put on a war footing with the wave of a hand. Present actions of the American warmongers inspire hope in the hearts of the German militarists that they will still be able to start another conflagration, that they will still receive arms for this. Mr. Martin declares that the American monopolists and financiers are striving to revive Germany as the dominant economic force in Europe, and he says that American policy is inspired or carried out by people sympathetic to Germany.

"In the light of all this, the Dulles brothers' close connections with the German magnates look most sinister, to say the least. A single thread leads from the past to what is taking place today. According to Senator Pepper, Dulles wants to return to Germany the opportunity to wage war and to direct the economy of western and eastern Europe.

"It is quite clear that the (thought of) providing Germany with such a monstrous opportunity is not new to John Foster Dulles. It follows from all that he has been doing for very many years. Little insight is needed to understand that Dulles' sympathies with the ideas of reestablishing a powerful Germany and his unconcealed hostility to the Soviet Union are integrally bound up with the general reactionary policy of the senior partner of a major Wall Street legal firm.

Support of 'America First'

It was no accident that his firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, was included in the list of members of the profascist organization 'America First', an organization which was disbanded when the United States entered the war. It was no accident that John Foster Dulles donated several sums to this organization, which supported Hitlerite Germany. Many other examples can be quoted to show that Dulles has always sided with the blackest reaction.

"The journal REPUBLICAN says, for instance, that Dulles has represented the Franco regime in a certain legal case against the United States Government. Dulles had connections with the arch reactionaries in (Hitler Poland). He also defended a close relative of Laval in a legal case. All these are facts which have been reported time and again in the world press, and we must remember them because they give a better understanding of the reasons for the many savage attacks on peace and on the Soviet Union which have brought Dulles shameful notoriety as a warmonger.

"At a recent press conference in New York, Andrei Vyshinsky quoted quite a number of statements made by Dulles, which, as Vyshinsky quite rightly said, represent a (circular system) of views propagated by Dulles from year to year. All these are statements and views which certainly do not promote peace; on the contrary, Dulles is a source of ideas and tendencies which only increase the danger of war... Whatever denials and refutations John Foster Dulles may resort to, facts remain facts--and ordinary Americans who cherish peace and therefore are equally hostile to the words and actions of warmongers like Dulles, cannot but have regard for the facts."

(Compare DULLES IS TAGGED WITH FASCIST LABEL on Page CCl of the Oct. 7 DAILY REPORT--Ed.)

Russia - Pol. Mat.
Russia - Econ. Mat.
Germany - Econ. Mat.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-2014 BY ADG/J75J65T61

DULLES IS TAGGED WITH FASCIST LABEL

Moscow, Soviet Overseas Service, in English to North America, Oct. 6, 1947;
6:20 p.m. EST--W

(Commentary by Analyzer on John Foster Dulles)

(Text)

"John Foster Dulles! What does the name stand for to you? I hear the answers that come to your mind. I'm sure most of them boil down to the following: The name of John Foster Dulles is associated with the basic line of U.S. foreign policy. Of course, Dulles is not Secretary or Under Secretary of State; he isn't an American Ambassador or Minister in a foreign country; but he has been appointed time and again to the American delegation to international conferences and everybody knows that he has a pretty big say in the foreign policy of the United States.

"In his recent press conference in New York, Andrei Vyshinsky said that he thinks Dulles to a large extent inspires the foreign policy of the United States. And what sincere and well-informed person will deny that this is so? There are men in America who in recent years have been devoting all their energies to propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union, people who clamor day and night about the military power of the United States, men who seek, sometimes covertly, but other times quite openly, to start a new war conflagration.

Propaganda against USSR

"One of them is such a gentleman who back in January 1945, when the war was still on, was already campaigning against the friendly policies towards the USSR. This same gentleman, call him Mr. X for the time being, addressing a church meeting about a year later, made a very vigorous anti-Soviet statement that the Security Council was impotent because the Soviet leaders were 'evasive.' Of this same man, Editor Leslie of the magazine PROTESTANT wrote outright in August 1946 that he was connected with warmongering reactionaries. Well, who is he, this Mr. X? With whose name are all these things associated? With the name of John Foster Dulles!

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51 NOV 25 1947

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 158 - October 7, 1947

He is the man in each of the cases I have mentioned. But let's go on. Speaking in Chicago last February, Dulles made the most fantastic and irrational charges against the Soviet Union. And before his hearers had a chance to recover he proclaimed that the Americans must maintain a strong war machine and the will to use it! And that since the fall of the Roman Empire no Nation had ever possessed such a superiority of material might as the United States possesses today. It is with this kind of militaristic clamor, which helps to spread war hysteria in the United States, that Dulles' name is associated in the minds of people of (sense).

Connections with German Finance

Now for a few indications of the sort of basis that Dulles' position rests on. In CURRENT BIOGRAPHY you will find the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell described as perhaps the richest and the most powerful law firm in downtown New York. Downtown New York naturally being the district around Wall Street, in which street itself incidentally the firm has its offices. Who is the senior partner in this 'richest and powerful law firm?' Why, John Foster Dulles! What kind of business is it that Dulles' firm handles? According to the Swiss newspaper, DIE NATION, it represents among others the financial interest of the banking house of James Henry Schroeder. John Foster's brother Allan is actually director of the Schroeder Bank. Now the Schroeder Bank of London and New York was the foreign agent of the German steel trust! The Anglo-Saxon Schroeder, the same Swiss paper said, also represented other German interests operating under the control of the Nazis and their friends!

Here is one rather interesting detail about the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, the head of which, remember, is J.F. Dulles! The representative of this American firm in Germany was the German lawyer Gerhart van Westrick and in 1940 Ribbentrop sent this Westrick to America to get busy on 'underground activities.' Things went none too well for Westrick; it looked very much as if he were going to be deported. Since his activities were being looked into, he hastened to make himself scarce. But before this spy left America a certain American took up the cudgels in his behalf, saying that Westrick had done nothing to break the law and hinting that he valued him very highly and considered him above suspicion. That American was John Foster Dulles!

So Sullivan and Cromwell were already hand in glove with German big business. Dulles himself, CURRENT BIOGRAPHY says, had had three meetings since 1932 with the notorious Herr Schacht. One might think that, being so well acquainted with the activities of the Nazi business magnates, he would warn his fellow Americans of the danger that threatened them from the Nazi aggressors, and from the Italian Fascists and Nippon militarists too. But is that what he did? Nothing of the kind!

Review

DULLES

Defense of Totalitarian States

"Addressing a businessman's club in New York in March 1939, Dulles declared there were no grounds for thinking that any of the totalitarian States would try to attack the United States. Only hysterically inclined people could believe, he said, that Germany, Italy, or Japan had any idea of fighting America. So you see Dulles had the best possible opinion of his German friends, the financial kings of Germany! This opinion...with Hitler's help they had already placed Germany's whole economic life under their thumb. And following the share of Austria and Czechoslovakia were finishing touches to their preparations for a global war. Back in those days, their hatred and malice, of which Dulles (has) so much, already found quite different targets. They were pointed against the forces of democracy and (Government).

"Such was Dulles' attitude in the opening stages of the war. How about today, 2 years and more after the war ended? But I'll be going into that next time."

99526

August 11, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

FROM: MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

RE: VIKTOR BATOR, with alias
 REGISTRATION ACT
 (Bureau File 100-165320)

Reference is made to the memorandum to the Director dated July 20, 1948, from Miss Gandy, which is attached.

In Miss Gandy's memorandum she pointed out that Victor Bador, a Hungarian by birth but naturalized, has been seen in constant company with Mr. Foster Dulles. From the information set forth in Miss Gandy's memorandum it appears that Victor Bador may be identical with Viktor Bator, with alias, who is the subject of a closed Registration Act investigation, Bureau file number 100-165320.

Considerable inquiry was conducted concerning Bator beginning back in March of 1943 and concluding in a report submitted on February 2, 1944. It was alleged that Viktor Bator was the chief of a secret Hungarian organization which had its headquarters on Nantucket Island. There has been no information developed, however, to verify this allegation. (100-165320-3)

In addition to the investigation conducted by the Bureau, considerable investigation was conducted by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in New York City on the theory that the subject's business interests in the United States may have been subject to seizure by the United States as property of an alien. The outcome of that inquiry does not appear in the files. (100-165320-10)

The Bureau's investigation did not reveal that the subject had acted as an agent for the Hungarian Government or that he had distributed propaganda since his entry into the United States. (100-165320-13)

From an examination of the main file on Viktor Bator there is nothing to indicate that he is a member of the Communist Party or ever associated with groups sponsored by that organization.

Copies of all of the pertinent records have been forwarded to the Divisions of Records of the Department of Justice to Mr. L. M. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

62-84466-6
 F B I
 62 OCT 1 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Dulles, John Foster

98
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 DEC 3 1948

SE 39

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Smith, Chief, Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice
or to Mr. Hugh B. Cox, Assistant Attorney General.

99527

Attachment

JEM:mcm;mer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 20, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

99528

Mr. John Maragon called. He said he had been advised by a confidential informant that one Victor Bador, a Hungarian by birth but naturalized last year, has been seen in constant company with Foster Dulles. The information is that he has been advising Dulles on a lot of important subjects. A former Hungarian diplomat who is presently in this country, and is 100% friendly, admitted this man operates under the pretext of being an anti-Communist but he really is a Communist. Maragon's informant's question is, "what is Bador feeding Mr. Dulles?" Bador allegedly lives in New York City. Maragon said his informant considers this matter so important that he has been trying to reach Maragon for five days. He wanted Mr. Hoover to be advised of this.

HWG:EH

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 4/8/71 [REDACTED] sp49RM/ram

RECORDED - 99

ENCLOSURE

62-8446-6

F B I

62 OCT 1 1948

ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : Mr. Tamm

SUBJECT: John Foster Dulles

DATE: April 5, 1949

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Mohr _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Holmes _____

Miss Gandy _____

Attached is an extensive pink memo prepared for the purpose of consolidating all references to this individual in one place. It is suggested it be filed as a white memo and be appropriately indexed for possible future reference.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

4/2/8

BY

SPV/SCM

RECORDED

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SP-1-AG-80

102-84466-7

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13 APR 11 1949

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INDEXING DESK

CRIM. REC.

INDEXING DESK

October 25, 1949

Mr. Thomas M. Duncan
Labor's League for Political Education
1525 H Street, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

RECORDED

101
Dear Mr. Duncan:

62-84466-8
Your letter dated October 18, 1949, has been received.

It was thoughtful of you to furnish me the quotations attributed to Mr. John Foster Dulles on the occasions outlined in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/81 BY spg/em/room

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 3/19/91
36

NOTE: In memorandum to Mr. Tolson on October 18, 1949, Assistant Director Nichols reported a telephone call from correspondent at the Washington headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, inquiring if the Bureau had received newspaper clippings regarding a speech made by Senator Dulles. Correspondent said he was sending copies of clippings indicating that Senator Dulles advocated force and violence. A letter dated October 12, 1949, from correspondent, forwarded the clippings in question and was acknowledged by the Director's letter of October 17, 1949.

MAILED

OCT 26 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ARA:cjh

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Labor's League for Political Education

WILLIAM GREEN
Chairman

GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer

JOSEPH D. KEENAN
Director



1525 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
TEL. EXECUTIVE 0220

October 18, 1949

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

IRVIN BARNEY
HARRY C. BATES
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT
ROBERT BYRON
W. C. DOHERTY
DAVID DUBINSKY
HUGO ERNST
WILLIAM GREEN
GEORGE M. HARRISON
W. L. HUTCHESON
E. W. JIMERSON
GEORGE Q. LYNCH
W. D. MAHON
WILLIAM E. MALONEY
C. J. MACGOWAN
JOSEPH P. MCCURDY
W. J. MCSORLEY
GEORGE MEANY
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOHN E. ROONEY
ALEX ROSE
JOSEPH P. RYAN
CHESTER A. SAMPLE
DANIEL J. TOBIN
D. W. TRACY
RICHARD F. WALSH
JOSEPH N. WEBER
HERMAN WINTER
MATTHEW WOLL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is an addition to the letter written to you on October 12th relating to the un-American activities of John Foster Dulles.

On May 6, 1948 speaking before the Bond Club of New York, Mr. Dulles said:

"The long range social ends which Soviet leaders profess are, in many respects, similar to those which Christians seek."

Writing in Life Magazine, issues of June 3 and June 10, 1946, Mr. Dulles said:

"Also within the Soviet Union men have considerable freedom to disagree and argue about science, astronomy, biology, the arts, music, the ballet, literature and like matters."

Very truly yours,

Thomas M. Duncan
Thomas M. Duncan

TMD:mk1

RECORDED - 101

INDEXED - 101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/81 BY SP4QRM/rpm

YOU WON THE DAY—IN THE AMERICAN WAY!
You have another date—November 7, 1950.

October 17, 1949

Mr. Thomas M. Duncan
Labor's League for Political Education
1525 H Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Your letter of October 12, 1949, together
with enclosures, has been received.

I appreciate your furnishing to the Federal
Bureau of Investigation various editorials pertaining
to recent statements made by John Foster Dulles during
the course of his current campaign for the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

GJM:hmc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ OCT 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Rosen
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Mohr
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Gandy

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RECEIVED - OCT 18 1949

OCT 17 5 55 PM '49
RECEIVED

Labor's League for Political Education

WILLIAM GREEN
Chairman

GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer

JOSEPH D. KEENAN
Director



1525 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

TEL. EXECUTIVE 0220

October 12, 1949

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

IRVIN BARNEY
HARRY C. BATES
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT
ROBERT BYRON
W. C. DOHERTY
DAVID DUBINSKY
HUGO ERNST
WILLIAM GREEN
GEORGE M. HARRISON
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GEORGE Q. LYNCH
W. D. MAHON
WILLIAM E. MALONEY
C. J. MACGOWAN
JOSEPH P. MCCURDY
W. J. MCSORLEY
GEORGE MEANY
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOHN E. ROONEY
ALEX ROSE
JOSEPH P. RYAN
CHESTER A. SAMPLE
DANIEL J. TOBIN
D. W. TRACY
RICHARD F. WALSH
JOSEPH N. WEBER
HERMAN WINTER
MATTHEW WOLL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/81 BY SP4GPM/CPM

Mr. John Foster Dulles, speaking in Elizabethtown, New York on September 29 and reported in the New York Times on September 30, gave his endorsement to the Communist ideology and to the Communist Party's defense in the Foley Square trial in New York. Incidentally, Mr. Dulles, who is a lawyer endorsed the Communist defense just before the case went to the jury. In the Foley Square trial the Communists hold that they are not advocating the practice of force and violence but they say that if a liberal group wins an election that the conservatives will not abide by the result of a Democratic election but will resort to force and violence and will overthrow the duly elected government, if it is liberal. Therefore, say the Communists, they must do all this plotting and scheming and practicing of revolutionary tactics, etc. This argument is their alibi for their actions and speeches.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, speaking for the Republican Party endorses this position in toto in his speech mentioned above. He holds that if the Republican Party, which is our most reactionary party and probably the most reactionary political party in the world continues to lose elections that then, the Republicans will resort to force and violence to overthrow the Government of the United States or as Dulles said, they will fight their "bloody way back."

This is the only case so far as I have ever heard of any person of importance giving endorsement to the Communist philosophy and at the same time threatening the voters with bloody revolution unless he is elected.

RECORDED - 104

YOU WON THE DAY—IN THE AMERICAN WAY!

You have another date—November 7, 1950

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EX-33
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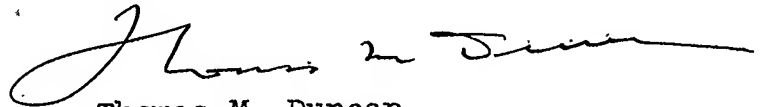
Oct. 10/17/49
XBN

Director, F.B.I. -

We are enclosing editorial comments on the un-American and anti-American activity on the part of Mr. Dulles from Columnist Lowell Mellett in the Washington Star, (and of course, this column is run in other papers), also the Madison, Wisconsin Capital Times editorial and the Washington Post editorial and the New York Post editorial. The Washington Post editorial will be found on Page 2 of the enclosed League Reporter and the New York Post editorial will be found on page 1 of the Reporter.

I am submitting this material in accordance with telephone conversations with Mr. McGuire of your office.

Very truly yours,



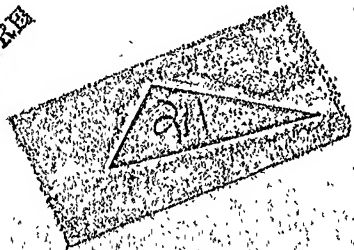
Thomas M. Duncan

TMD:mk1

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DATE 4/3/81 BY SPJ/CM/CPM

ENCLOSURE



62-84466-9

f/s

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
1525 H STREET, N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GDM/rpm

COLUMNIST LOWELL MELLETT IN WASHINGTON STAR
DISCUSSES DULLES THREATENED BLOODY REVOLUTION

Like other newspapermen all over the United States, Lowell Mellett distinguished columnist writing in the Washington Star, Saturday, October 8, 1949, is very much interested in the threat by Senatorial candidate Dulles of New York to resort to a bloody revolution if Republican reactionaries continue to lose elections.

Lowell Mellett knows what rough stuff is because his brother, (a crusading newsman) was murdered by Ohio gangsters who were closely connected with reactionary politicians in that State.

Mellett writes:

"Silk Hat Revolution"

"John Foster Dulles, now running for United States Senator in the State of New York, has been telling the voters that a bloody revolution may be necessary one of these days if the progress of President Truman's "statism" isn't stopped. Who would arise in their anger to fight such a revolution? Not the people who have been voting for Mr. Truman and the things he advocates. Not the 11,000,000 citizens just about to be added to the social security rolls. Not the farmers fattening for the first time on fair prices. Not the millions of workers enjoying the best wages they've ever known.

It couldn't be what is called a popular revolution. It would have to be a silk hat-revolution.

That may sound funny, but it wouldn't necessarily be funny in some countries. History is full of revolutions-won by the silk hat element. They have been successful, especially in small countries, all over the globe. South of the American border they have been almost a habit.

In such countries only two conditions seem to be essential. The military men must dominate the government and the silk hats must dominate the military men. When those two conditions are met, as they often have been, we read of military coups in which one President is tossed on his ear and another installed in his place.

But those two conditions are not present in the United States. We may be bothered sometimes by the influence of the military mind in Government matters and likewise by the excessive respect some military men have for the rich and powerful. But fear of the military taking over, in any real sense, is not one of the things that keeps us awake at night.

And it won't be as long as the services are able to do a reasonable part of their feudin' and fussin' in public."

JOHN FOSTER DULLES ---- REVOLUTIONARY

John Foster Dulles, the Wall Street utility lawyer who is the Republican candidate for the United States Senate from New York, is beginning to believe his own campaign oratory about the dangers of the "welfare state."

In the heat of the campaign Mr. Dulles, who is now serving in the U. S. Senate on appointment from Gov. Dewey, attacked the concept of the "welfare state" for which the American people have voted in the last five presidential elections. He quoted Thomas Jefferson on the need for frequently bloody revolutions.

He then proceeded to come out for forcible overthrow of the government of the U.S. Here are his words:

"I don't believe that we need to have a violent revolution, certainly not today. The people still have it in their power peacefully to check this thing, (the 'welfare state') but if we don't do it and do it soon, we will have to fight our way back, as Thomas Jefferson said, through revolution."

It is not likely that Mr. Dulles' words will result in an outpouring of Union Leaguers to man the barricades in the streets, so he will probably avoid prosecution because of the "clear and present danger" rule. But we confess some difficulty in straightening out the legal distinctions between his position and that of the 11 Communists who are now being tried in New York for advocating forcible overthrow of the government.

It is probably a good thing that most Americans, with characteristic appreciation of the ludicrous, will treat Mr. Dulles' call to arms as a good joke. But there is a serious side to it.

For if Mr. Dulles really means what he says, ~~he is serving~~ notice that he and the people for whom he speaks are not willing to abide by the democratic decisions of the American people if those decisions displease him and his followers. There is a name for this sort of talk but we hesitate to use it because it has long been reserved for exclusive use by Mr. Dulles and his kind when they describe progressives.

It is not hard to understand the bitterness of this man. The American people have dared to give him the greatest disappointment of his lifetime. He was all set to move into the government as secretary of state under Pres. Dewey, but the voters didn't behave as they were told to in the 1948 election.

This is the kind of frustration that breeds revolutionaries. Mr. Dulles, for all his high position and unctuous talk is just another example to prove the formula.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, 1525 H ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 13, 1949

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Mohr _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Holmes _____

Miss Gandy _____

Tom Duncan of the Washington headquarters of the American Federation of Labor phoned inquiring if the Bureau had received all of the clippings in the press regarding the speech made by John Foster Dulles, candidate for Senator in New York. He said he was sending over copies of the clippings he had gathered as he felt the FBI should have available this material in view of Dulles' recent speech advocating force and violence.

JJM:dmh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

4/2/81

BY

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INDEXED - 104

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EX-33

52 NOV 17 1949

162-84466-10

12 NOV 2 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. Nichols ✓
FROM : M. A. Jones ✓
SUBJECT: JOHN FOSTER DULLES

DATE: December 20, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

PURPOSE

There is attached a 35 page memorandum regarding John Foster Dulles prepared March 28, 1949. (62-84466-7) The purpose of the present memorandum is to brief the information contained in the 1949 memorandum, and bring up-to-date a summary of information on Dulles in Bufiles which reflects his background and activities.

PERSONAL BACKGROUND DATA

John Foster Dulles was born February 25, 1888, in Washington, D. C. According to a Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, story on July 11, 1950, Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing, was once Secretary of State and his grandfather, John Foster, also held the same position. He received his B.A. degree at Princeton University, and his LL.B. degree at The George Washington University in 1911. He has received a number of LL.D. degrees, the most recent being from Union College in 1948 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1949.

He married Janet Pomeroy Avery on June 26, 1912, and has two children. He began the practice of law in New York City in 1911, and is a member of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. He is a Director of the International Nickel Company and of the Bank of New York; a Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation; Chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; member of the New York State Banking Board; and Chairman of the Federal Council of Churches' Commission on Just and Durable Peace. In 1907, Dulles was Secretary of The Hague Peace Conference. He served as a special agent of the Department of State in South America in 1917; as Captain and Major in the United States Army in 1917-1918; as Assistant to the Chairman of the War Trade Board in 1918; as Counsel to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-1919; as a member of the Reparations Commission and Supreme Economic Council; and as Legal Adviser of the Polish Plan of Financial Stabilization in 1927. Mr. Dulles has served, in the diplomatic field, as American representative to the Berlin debt conferences in 1933; as a member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference on World Organization in 1945; as an American representative at the First Council of Foreign Ministers in London in 1945, and the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1947.

In 1949, he was appointed interim United States Senator from New York, but was defeated by Herbert Lehman in an election on

EX-116

RECORDED - 55
INDEXED - 55 JAN 4 1951

Attachment
65 JAN 12 1951
FRY:ok

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

November 8, 1949, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Robert Wagner.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In May, 1949, he was named an adviser to the American delegation to the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting in Paris on May 23, 1949. ✓

He is a Presbyterian and is author of "War, Peace and Change." His home addresses are listed as 72 East 91st Street, New York 28, New York, and Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York. His business address is 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York. It is noted that John Foster Dulles is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., of which the Director is also a member. (Who's Who in America, 1948-1949 and 1950-1951)

ACTIVITIES OF DULLES

Dulles, according to Bureau files, has been associated with and interested in a variety of activities, particularly in the international field.

UNITED NATIONS

Dulles was active in the San Francisco Conference in 1945 which led to the formation of the United Nations organization. He was appointed an alternate American delegate to the initial meeting of the United Nations Assembly in London in January, 1946, and was Acting Chairman of the Assembly in Paris in 1948.

As a matter of interest regarding his attitude toward Russia, it is noted that Dulles told an informant during the San Francisco Conference in 1945, that in his opinion there would be no permanent peace until the world had experienced two or three more wars, and without stating expressly, he indicated that there was a possibility that this country would have to go to war with the USSR. Dulles also told the informant that he had attended international conferences ever since he was a youth and had been puzzled as to the question of insuring peace of the world. He stated that about four or five years ago he came to the realization that religion was the answer to this question. He said that there must be recognized a law which was superior to that of the nation and that after coming to this realization he became active in Protestant Church affairs.

In May, 1950, Dulles was quoted as proposing a general conference to revise the United Nations on the basis of the first five years of experience in order to make it a more effective agency. (62-77787-A, Washington Star 5-1-50) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPUBLICAN PARTY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dulles is considered a Republican expert on foreign policy and reportedly would have been Secretary of State if Dewey had been elected President.

INTEREST IN CHURCH WORK

Dulles is a prominent Presbyterian layman and has been quite active in the Federal Council of Churches. It is noted that he has a son Avery, who is a Jesuit priest. (100-347300-19)

CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES (u)

As might be expected, in view of his interest and activity in international affairs, Dulles has had contact with numerous foreign officials. He had particularly close connections with various Hungarian nationals. During his interim term as a Senator he introduced a bill for the relief of certain Catholic and Jewish displaced persons from Hungary. (100-89-137) (u)

ATTITUDE TOWARD MUNDT-NIXON BILL

Dulles at first indicated his doubt to the "efficacy" of the legislation proposed to curb and control the Communist Party, but later he endorsed the Mundt-Nixon Bill as "a praiseworthy attempt to deal honestly and in the American tradition with a very difficult and confused situation."

In expressing his doubts originally he stated "the Communist Party in some countries, notably France, Italy, and to a lesser extent, the United States, draws into its ranks many who in no sense seek the revolutionary overthrow of our institutions as does the hard core of the Communist Party, but who look to the Communist Party as a method of reform which will cure evils. Those who accept the iron discipline of the Party are, in a very real sense, the agents of foreign principals and hold doctrines which partake of treason. On the other hand, many others are finding in the Communist Party an outlet for a sense of grievance. But they are not in reality either agents of a foreign principal nor do they entertain treasonable plans. The difficulty is how to distinguish one from the other. That is a difficulty that I do not see clearly how to solve."

RELATIONS WITH ALGER HISS

Alger Hiss, then Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State, was elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on December 9, 1946,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

upon the recommendation of John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Board of the Endowment. (74-1333-4454)

At Hiss' perjury trial in New York City, Dulles testified January 17, 1950. He said that Hiss' "reputation for loyalty, integrity and veracity was very high, so far as I knew" at the time he recommended Hiss to the Carnegie Endowment. (74-1333-A New York Herald Tribune 1-18-50.) One Larry Davidow advised FBI Agents in December, 1948, that he received information in November, 1946, from Ben Mandel, Chief Investigator for the House Committee on un-American Activities, that certain people in Washington could establish Hiss as a Communist. Davidow wrote to Dulles to pass along this information in connection with Hiss' possible election to the Carnegie Endowment presidency, and Dulles replied that he knew Hiss personally and could vouch for his patriotism. (74-1333-534)

Dulles was called as a Government rebuttal witness in the trial and contradicted Hiss in several particulars with regard to the circumstances of his connection with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and with regard to conversations relative to the advisability of Hiss resigning after the charges of Communist activity were made against him. (74-1333-4483)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

It is noted that John Foster Dulles' brother Allen was closely associated in the Office of Strategic Services with General Donovan during World War II and reportedly made information coming to him as an Office of Strategic Services official available to his brother, John Foster Dulles.

ATTITUDE OF GERALD L. K. SMITH

Although Gerald L. K. Smith has attacked John Foster Dulles in the past as an international lawyer on the British payroll, the Daily Worker, east coast Communist newspaper, on October 18, 1949, reported that Smith endorsed Dulles in his campaign for the United States Senate. (62-43818-8)

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

According to a Bureau of Internal Revenue report John Foster Dulles contributed \$500 to the New York Chapter of the America First Committee.

Dulles has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Federation for Overseas Blind, dedicated to "International distribution and circulation of Braille literature and music for war and civilian blind."

Dulles was a Director of the Hansa Corporation engaged in the sale of German securities in this country between 1924 and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1929. He was reported as a contact of Gerhard Westrick, a representative of the German foreign office, on a visit to this country in 1940.

4 On May 6, 1948, Dulles called for a counter-Cominform in the United States to combat Communist propaganda.

ATTITUDE OF COMMUNISTS TOWARD DULLES

M Dulles continues to be a Communist symbol of capitalist reaction. He is constantly under attack by the Communist press and individual Party members. Numerous Communist spokesmen have taken the line that Dulles, during his recent visit to Korea engineered a subsequent South Korean attack on North Korea resulting in a counterattack by the North Koreans and involvement of the United Nations forces in the "imperialist" war on North Korea. (Numerous references, including 100-3-74-6069; 100-3-4-6900; 100-3-81-1911)

On November 3, 1949, in Boston, Massachusetts, John Howard Lawson one of the "Hollywood Ten" cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify as to Communist affiliations, described Dulles as "a fascist." (100-370750-177) ✓

The Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, on April 10, 1950, in an editorial captioned "Good News for Nazis" assailed the appointment of Dulles as a consultant to the Secretary of State, calling the appointment an attempt to prove "to the Senatorial storm troopers now raving about 'Communists' in the State Department that the Truman administration is just as devoted to starting a war with the Soviet Union as the McCarthys are." The editorial also stated "Dulles' appointment means that the German Nazis will get new encouragement from Washington. It means that the idea of peaceful co-existence between capitalism and socialism will be hounded as treason. It means that the anti-Semites and the 'war at any cost' mob have the full approval of the White House in a partnership for police state at home and war provocations overseas. The voters rejected Dulles; but the Government welcomes him. This is democracy." (100-3-74-6204, page 23) ✓

(U) At a Communist Party meeting in Schenectady, New York, on April 15, 1950, the Chairman, Harold Klein, characterized the appointment of John Foster Dulles, "a most reactionary Wall Street individual," to work with the State Department as evidence of the desperation of an imperialistic country in the face of the rising tide of Communism. (100-3-5-477X) ✓

(U) On June 29, 1950, Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Illinois District Communist Party told a meeting of Communist Party functionaries that John Foster Dulles was the "architect of World War III." (100-345540-21) ✓

Magyar Jovo, a "Hungarian Daily Journal" published in New York City, on December 15, 1949, castigated Dulles for his

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Project X," publicized at a Town Hall meeting sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, whereby "the general economic status of the satellite states would be weakened." (100-89-11-53)

Slobodna Rec, a Serbian newspaper published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 16, 1950, reported that the New York Slavs on March 5, 1950, held a rally which condemned John Foster Dulles and the so-called East European Refugees as war mongers for rallying around the National Committee for a Free Europe. (100-360909-15) It is noted that reports on this rally of the American Slav Congress reported several attacks on Dulles along this line. (100-56674-1255)

Dulles' "Project X" was also strongly attacked by Narodnya Volana (People's Will) published by the Bulgarian American People's League (a Communist front organization according to a confidential informant) and the Macedonian-American People's League, which appears on the Attorney General's subversive list. (100-94394-60, page 31)

Attacks upon Dulles have also emanated directly from Moscow. The Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, on May 2, 1949, reporting May Day exercises in Moscow, said that newspaper cartoons depicted Bernard Baruch holding an Atomic bomb, Representative Clarence Cannon gnawing a human bone, and various leaders including Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles sitting at a table in the "Aggressors Club." (100-16192-A)

Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, was quoted in the Washington Daily News of November 27, 1947, as charging John Foster Dulles with being "a leader in the war drive" against the Soviet Union. (100-146964-A)

In spite of diatribes against him, the Communists have also used statements of Dulles to support their own contentions. David P. Bennett, Secretary of the Norfolk, Virginia, Communist Party, for instance, quoted Dulles with reference to the North Atlantic Pact as stating "it would indeed involve a high tribute to Soviet leadership to assume that, under these circumstances, they would exert more self-control than would our people under comparable circumstances, as, for example if they had military alliances with a country at our border." (100-3-50-1114, page 12)

GERMAN CARTEL CHARGES

In connection with a European Recovery Administration applicant investigation, M. J. Brown, former General Counsel of the Illinois-Iowa Power Company, urged strongly against the appointment of the applicant since he believed that the applicant was identified with the interests of the North American Company controlled by John Foster Dulles' law firm and would work in West Germany for the re-establishment of certain cartels after the expiration of the Marshall Plan. Brown claimed that a representative of Dulles' had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

been sent to the Illinois-Iowa Power Company, a subsidiary of Dulles' North American Company, to supervise its severance from the North American Company for the sake of outward compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, but that this representative's job was actually to see that the North American Company's control was retained. (124-4181-38)

One J. H. Meyer in the "Steuben News," official publication of the Steuben Society of America, in the February, 1948, issue attacked Dulles for his advocacy of internationalizing the Ruhr district of Germany and hinted that Dulles' stand was prompted by the fact that he was an alleged "associate of leading British concerns." (62-82-166)

CHARGES OF "FORCE AND VIOLENCE" ADVOCATION

On October 12, and October 18, 1949, Thomas M. Duncan, writing on the letterhead of "Labor's League for Political Education" Washington, D. C., which bears the name of William Green as Chairman, charged that John Foster Dulles, speaking in Elizabethtown, New York, on September 29, 1949, gave his endorsement to the Communist ideology and to the "Communist Party's defense in the Foley Square trial in New York." Duncan enclosed a copy of an editorial from the Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin, dated October 5, 1949, and from the League Reporter, publication of Labor's League for Political Education, for October 10, 1949, quoting Dulles as saying "If we don't do that here (beat the Fair Deal), we will go down with the tide and we will have our children and our grandchildren fighting their way back--a bloody way--against the all-powerful state... I don't believe that we need to have a violent revolution, certainly not today. The people still have it in their power peacefully to check this thing, but if we don't do it, and do it soon, we will have to fight our way back, as Thomas Jefferson said, through revolution."

Duncan also quoted Dulles as saying in a publication on May 6, 1948, "The long range social ends which Soviet leaders profess are, in many respects, similar to those with Christians seek." He also quoted an article by Dulles in Life Magazine, issues of June 3 and 10, 1946, as follows, "Also within the Soviet Union men have considerable freedom to disagree and argue about science, astronomy, biology, the arts, music, the ballet, literature and like matters." (62-84466-8, 9)

RELATIONS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Drew Pearson, on March 21, 1949, reported that Secretary of State Acheson was "boiling mad at John Foster Dulles for making speeches criticizing the North Atlantic Pact." (64-200-A, Washington Post 3-21-49)

On September 21, 1950, however, Pearson reported that Dulles defended the State Department against allegations of Communist ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

spys in the Department. He reportedly took McCarthy to task at a luncheon attended by Republican Senators. (121-23278-A, Washington Post 9-21-50)

RELATIONS WITH THE FBI

Files fail to disclose any connections between Dulles and the FBI. Likewise, no information exists to indicate that Dulles either has commended or expressed derogatory comments regarding the Bureau.

Contacts made with Dulles by FBI Agents appear to have been uniformly pleasant according to our reports. On June 29, 1949, Dulles was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office regarding his connection with Alger Hiss and, pursuant to a request of the United States Attorney, ^{Mr.} served on him a subpoena to appear as a witness in this case. Mr. Dulles "cordially accepted this subpoena." (74-133-3507)

Early in 1950, Mr. Dulles was interviewed in connection with a loyalty investigation of David Wainhouse, Associate Chief of the Division of United Nations Political Affairs of the State Department. Mr. Dulles cooperated with the interviewing Agents and said that to the best of his knowledge Wainhouse was loyal to the United States. (121-19919-18)

It is noted that Dulles was one of the recipients of postal cards of the "Anti-Communist Federation" mailed by an anonymous person from Washington, D. C., in July, 1950, purportedly "registering" the recipients as Communist sympathizers in supposed preparation for vigilante action. Other recipients included Congressman Wright Patman and Phillip Jessup. The sender of the cards has not been identified. (100-141610-15)

It is noted that a request was received from the Atomic Energy Commission for investigation of Dulles under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Under date of May 13, 1949, the Atomic Energy Commission was advised by a letter that no data had been found in FBI files regarding Dulles pertinent to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. The Commission was advised that no further inquiry would be made regarding Mr. Dulles, unless we were further advised, in view of his prominence as a public figure in national and international affairs. (116-14833)

ren

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM HONOLULU

12-21-51

NR 220005

9:49 PM

DIRECTOR

VERY URGENT

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH, ACCOMPANIED BY SENATOR JOHN J. SPARKMAN AND AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES, ARRIVED HONOLULU AT 7:10 AM, DECEMBER 20.

RECEIVED:

12-21-51

9:51 PM

RTL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/81 BY SP4 JRM/rpm

162894
NOT RECORDED
98 JAN 5 1952

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

7107
65 FEB 14 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Eadd

DATE:

November 25, 1952

SUBJECT: NAME CHECKS ON INDIVIDUALS
ON STAFF OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

see
SAC Boardman telephoned from New York to advise that the agent on the complaint desk in New York had just received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as Mr. O'Connor, of General Eisenhower's headquarters. He inquired what steps should be taken to obtain a clearance for Mr. Dulles' personal staff, which Dulles will bring to Washington with him when he comes. He stated he was interested in determining what they should do to get this matter started.

After talking with you, I informed Mr. Boardman that he should call Mr. O'Connor back and advise him that any clearance or check of names with the FBI should be cleared through Governor Sherman Adams or Mr. Stevens, *Stephens* of General Eisenhower's staff; that they were familiar with the arrangements and were handling this matter.

Mr. Boardman later called back to advise he had contacted Mr. O'Connor, had given him this message, and Mr. O'Connor was very pleased, stating he was happy to know there was a central place in Eisenhower's office for clearing this material.

DML:CSH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 4/2/81 BY SP4GRM/rpm

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

162-84466-12

NOV 26 1952

79 DEC 11 1952

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

December 1, 1952

RECORDED-1

INDEXED-1 62-84466-13

EX-118

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked November 24, 1952, has been received.

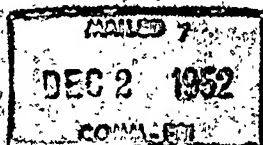
While I would like to be of service, I am unable to comply with your request as information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I am sure you will understand the reason for this rule and will not infer that we do or that we do not have the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles reflect some allegations, principally from Communist sources, that during the 1930's John Foster Dulles was a representative of some German banks and had a hand in the finances of that country as well as other European countries. Who's Who in America for 1952-53 reflects that Dulles was the American representative to the Berlin Debt Conference in 1933, and Bufiles reflect that he helped set up the monetary systems of various foreign countries.

ELT:mm10



53 DEC 17 1952

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman

24

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING:~~

A

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7 NOV 26 1952
2-11
CRIME REC.

EX-115

nmh
ack 12-1-52
elt

December 8, 1952

RECORDED-98
INDEXED-98

162-84466-144

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4DRM/nem

b6
b7C

Your letter dated December 1, 1952, has been received and I appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me.

While I would like to be of service, the information appearing in Bureau files is ~~confidential~~ and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-finding agency, and it is not within the purview of its prescribed authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual or organization.

I know you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or that we do not have the information you request.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DIC:ral

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DEC 22 1952

COMM-FBI

DEC 9 - 1952

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on a file

die

St Louis Mo. 12-1-52

J. Edgar Hoover.
F. B. I. Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/81

BY SP49RM/SPM

Dear J. Edgar Hoover,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Thank you for a few moments of
your most valuable time.
Perhaps you can help me clear up an issue in my
I distinctly remember during 1948 presidential campaign
St Louis papers carried many articles, claiming
John Foster Dulles, negotiated the transactions
between the German Ball bearing manufacturing company
and the Swedish Govt. That said he was moved
from Germany to Sweden, continued to make these
Ball bearings for the Germans.
Which enabled Hitler prolong the war as long as he did.
Still worse used this mechanism against our army. ^B
Claiming the reason, why Hitler did not attack Sweden.
Several articles also stated, not only did Dulles
negotiate this deal, but had heavy financial interest.
In this Ball bearing company.
I to remember distinctly, that Thomas Dewey promised
to have a Federal grand jury investigation after election.
But he was defeated, was the end of Dewey, Dulles.

RECORDED-98

162-84466-14

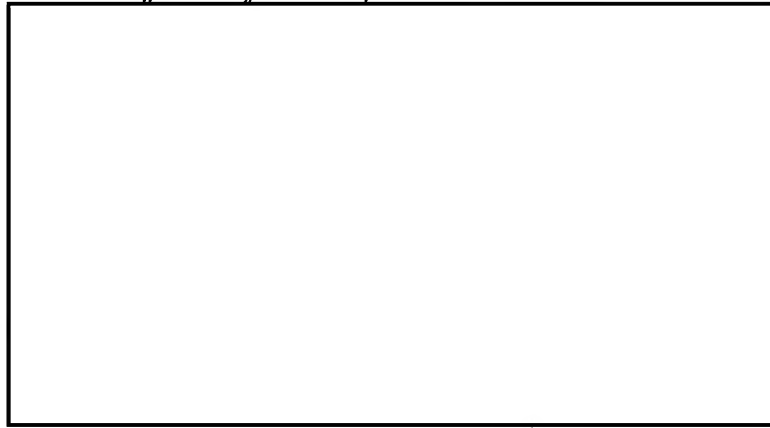
DEC 11 1952

mm. 12-8-52
JDC

I know there is a lot of controversy stirred around
during a campaign, but if there should be the
least bit of truth in this accusation, I don't think
Foster Dulles would be a fit Secretary of State.

Thanking you again for any information you can
give me on this. I would appreciate.

Respectfully.



93-1

G. I. R. 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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January 20, 1953

DATE 4/2/81 BY SA GRM/lpm

9:37

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROSEN

①

Today I called Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at the request of the Attorney General and the Secretary stated he wanted to be clear as to what the different types of reports are which we make because he was in a terrible jam because of the desire of Congress that all confirmations be acted upon by the FBI before his appointments could be confirmed and he was wondering what the minimum time schedule would be. The Secretary stated he understood we had a name check report which is just a statement that there is nothing of a derogatory nature in our files, which he could get rather quickly. I told the Secretary we could make such a name check and it would take about two days in view of the volume we have to handle, but, on the other hand I thought this type of report would be grossly inadequate and certainly undesirable to present to a Senate Committee, for the reason that the file might contain information which has never been investigated or corroborated, but is merely a rumor or hearsay. I stated, however, we could alert him on a name-check basis as to whether or not the background was such as to make it necessary to conduct an immediate and thorough investigation. I stated in other words, if he, the Secretary, was considering somebody for appointment, before announcing the appointment he could have that name checked at the Bureau and we could indicate to him whether or not the record looked bad at the beginning. I advised the Secretary that on the other hand, the fact that we have no information on a man does not necessarily mean that the man is of good character or integrity.

I stated that on the other class of investigation, i. e. an applicant investigation, we average twenty to twenty-one days, but what I thought had made these so difficult in this current period, was that too many names had been announced which were not sent to us immediately, or even before announcement, for investigation. I stated if the names were sent to us just as promptly as they have them in mind for consideration, and preferably before they are announced, we could get it back, provided they wanted it made special, within a three-week period. The Secretary inquired if our investigations covered a diplomat's service abroad and I told him our investigation would cover all angles of his contacts, connections, etc. in this country; that we did not make any investigations abroad because we had no men there for this purpose, but we would make a full field investigation in these special cases in a three-week period, which would be a comprehensive report that would contain everything on the man which he would need.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

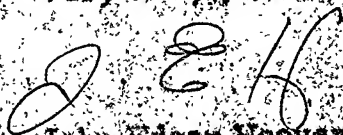
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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84466-15

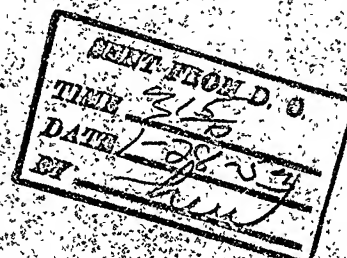
9 FEB 11 1953

I told the Secretary that if he had some particular case which was very urgent, we could get it done in about ten days, but there would have to be very few ^{such} cases. I explained to the Secretary what an investigation entailed and stated that if all the investigation was to be conducted in one city, it was a simple matter, but that most of the men now being appointed were widely known and consequently our investigations were rather widespread, and the more prominent a man was, the broader the investigation. The Secretary thanked me.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd



March 27, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to your letter of March 13, 1953,
concerning a report that I have made certain
statements to [REDACTED]

If this report is to be made a matter
of record, either formally or informally,
I should like to have included in that
record my categorical denial of the truth
of the allegation in so far as it concerns me.

Sincerely yours,

John Foster Dulles

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

37 APR 13 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

162-84466-1
NOT RECORDED
80 APR 8 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-400-1

b6
b7C

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 13, 1953

RECORDED-88

Director, FBI

SERVICE OF SUBPOENA ON JOHN
FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE,
OCTOBER 19, 1953, FALCON DAM - TEXAS

As of possible interest to you, this is to advise that information has been received from a source believed to be reliable that the U. S. Marshal's Office, Laredo, Texas, Division, Southern District of Texas, has received an order from the Western District of Texas to serve a subpoena on John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, who is expected to accompany President Eisenhower to Falcon Dam October 19, 1953, for the dedication ceremonies. This order directs Mr. Dulles to appear in Federal Court in San Antonio at 9:30 a.m. on October 19, 1953, to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failure to issue to the plaintiff, [redacted] a certificate of identity in accordance with a court order issued June 5, 1953. This case bears Civil Number 1625, Western District of Texas, San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Maury Maverick, a former Congressman and presently an attorney in San Antonio, Texas, represents the plaintiff.

This information has been called to the attention of the Secretary of State. This Bureau is taking no further action in the matter.

RRR:lu



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

56 OCT 23 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/81 BY SP8M/AM

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
OCT 13 1953

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 13 4 37 PM '53

G.I.R.-6

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN ANTONIO

10/6/53

MPG:JMW

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, STATE DEPARTMENT. AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION, DEPUTY U.S.

MARSHAL [REDACTED] LAREDO, TEXAS DIVISION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED AN ORDER FROM THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS TO

SERVE A SUBPOENA ON MR. DULLES, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT

EISENHOWER TO THE FALCON DAM, OCTOBER 19, 1953, FOR THE DEDICATION

CEREMONIES. THIS ORDER DIRECTS MR. DULLES TO APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT IN

SAN ANTONIO AT 9:30 A. M. ON OCTOBER 19, 1953, TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD

NOT BE HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT FOR FAILURE TO ISSUE TO THE PLAINTIFF,

[REDACTED] A CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COURT ORDER

ISSUED JUNE 5, 1953. THIS CASE BEARS CIVIL NUMBER 1625, WESTERN DISTRICT

OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. MR. MAURY MAVERICK, FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND

PRESENTLY AN ATTORNEY AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, REPRESENTS THE PLAINTIFF.

THIS IS BEING BROUGHT TO THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION

AND ANY ACTION DEEMED APPROPRIATE.

RECORDED-88
INDEXED-88

CHILES

OCT 13 1953

Mr. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/81 BY SP4JEM/SPM

AIR

TEL

Approved: me

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Oct. 28, 19 53 Time 9:41AM

Secretary to Secretary

of State John Foster Dulles tele

Phone No. Code 191 x5171

REMARKS

She stated that Secretary Dulles
would like to come over to the
Bureau and see the Director
tomorrow at 3:30PM on a confidential
matter.

She was told that Mr. Hoover's commitments for
tomorrow are not known, but that Mr. Hoover
would be advised and she would be called.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-03-2015 BY ADG/J75J65T61

OK, at 3.30 PM 29.

new

RECORDED-99

62-84466-19
DEC 9 1953
38
CRIM. REC.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☐
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐ b6
Mr. Harbo ☐ b7C
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒ *End*
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

Mr. Tolson

Dec. 10, 1953

L. B. Nichols

mt
[redacted] called at the Bureau on December 9, 1953, *Lin* b6
and left photostat copies of several documents. He said these b7C
documents were all his copies of documents found in the files of 37
the Institute of Pacific Relations, which files were kept at the
barn in Lee, Massachusetts. He stated it was his understanding
that the Bureau had most of these documents but if they did not
have instant documents, he would be glad to leave his copies so
that they could be reproduced and his copies returned to him.

The matters he wished to discuss were two. The first
concerns correspondence of a certain [redacted] b6
[redacted] of Arthur Dean, Special Ambassador in Korea at the b7C
present time. [redacted] was acquainted with and exchanged correspondence
with [redacted] Research Secretary of the Institute
of Pacific Relations with [redacted] American Council of
the Institute of Pacific Relations. [redacted] wrote [redacted] on
January 15, 1939, from Tokyo. [redacted] had previously (August 15,
1938) prepared a note of introduction for [redacted] to Tomohiko
Ushiba, former Secretary of the Japanese Council of the IPR and
as of the date of the communication, Secretary to Premier [redacted]
of Japan, and to [redacted] of the China Institute
of Pacific Relations. It was suggested to [redacted]
that if he went through San Francisco on the way out, he should
not fail to call upon [redacted] Secretary of the
American Council, and [redacted] by letter dated
August 25, 1938, informed [redacted] he certainly would look up [redacted] b6
and [redacted] b7C

The second batch of documents which [redacted] left concerned
an exchange of correspondence between [redacted] of the
Institute of Pacific Relations, Owen Lattimore and John Foster
Dulles. The correspondence concerned the appearance of Dulles'
book, "War, Peace and Change," back in 1938, and the forwarding
to [redacted] of a copy of Dulles' confidential report on his
observations of a recent visit to England in response to [redacted]
request. This private report was prepared by Dulles on the basis
of his trip to England, June 28 - July 25, 1942.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Main File on Institute of Pacific Relations
Main File on John Foster Dulles

162-84466-✓
NOT RECORDED

71
FEB 15 1954

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169 NOV 18 1964

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/81 BY sp198M/rlw

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols


Dec. 10, 1953

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for such action as it deems appropriate. The material has not been reviewed or reproduced here. If it is desired by Domestic Intelligence Division that it be reproduced, it should be handled there and this data returned to me for return to



Attachments

Photostat copies of documents from the Institute of Pacific Relations, but to be returned to  when they have served their purpose.

b6
b7c

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 8, 1954 (4)

In regard to the attached in-absence letter to the Secretary of State concerning a desired appointment with you of Paul Hammond, you will recall that I talked to Mr. Hammond and advised him of the indefiniteness of your return to Washington and also advised him at that time we could not be of any assistance to him in connection with the space in the Hippodrome Building in New York.

In view of the above, it does not appear any further action, in connection with Mr. Dulles' letter, is necessary.

Attachment
FCH:eff

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☐
Mr. Nichols ☐
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/81 BY SP5/RW/epm

G.I.R. 9
3

John Foster Dulles

handled
separately

Agree.

RECORDED-57

EX-110

55 SEP 13 1954

1954

CRIME REC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-27-

September 1, 1954

RECORDED-57

EX-110

62-84466-21

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of August 30, 1954,
regarding the request of Mr. Paul L. Hammond
for an appointment with Mr. Hoover, has been
received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city.

Please be assured that immediately
upon Mr. Hoover's return, your letter will be
brought to his attention.

Sincerely,

Helen W. Gandy
Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

RECEIVED-BOARDMAN
CH:eff

SEP 5 4 30 PM '54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/81 BY SPJ/RM/rpm

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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 7:25
DATE SEP 12 1954
BY [Signature]

55 SEP 12 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ^① JOHN FOSTER DULLES
SECRETARY OF STATE

DATE: August 23, 1955

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Harbo ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Sizoo ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

At 9:55 A.M. today, Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office telephonically advised that Chief Gordon Hurley of the Old Brookville Police Department in Nassau County, Long Island, had informed that Secretary of State Dulles would be the house guest of [redacted] from August 25 through August 28, 1955. [redacted] said that he was submitting this for the Bureau's information.

New York City

b6
b7C

GMP:grs

(2)

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

29 AUG 26 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/81 BY SP4/PRM

SEP 1 1955

CRIME

August 20, 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

THE DIRECTOR:

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] told me in confidence that Krishna Menon, India's Roving Ambassador, called on Secretary of State Dulles on his recent visit to the United States and asked for an appointment to see the President. Dulles turned him down flat stating the subject matter he wished to discuss was one within the responsibility of the State Department. Secondly, his position as a foreign minister of India did not necessitate a reception by the President of the United States, and thirdly, it was not necessary to have a middle man, such as he, carrying on any discussion between the United States and Red China.

Die Menon walked out of Dulles' office. He went to the office of Harold Stassen. Stassen, in turn, made an appointment for the President to see Menon and suggested that Dulles be instructed to be present. This was done and Dulles was present when Menon saw the President.

John Foster O

A question arose at the time whether Dulles should resign or continue and it was concluded that he should continue, but this has created considerable feeling in the State Department against Stassen.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/81 BY SP4/RM/rpm

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:arm
(2)

RECORDED - 65

62-84466-23

12 SEP 2 1955

INDEXED - 65

SEP 9 1955

807-22

CRIMINAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 109-120-254 - 151

8-22-55

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 11-4-56

FROM : P. R. Durland

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, RUSSELL MAGUIRE,
INFORMANT; THREATS AGAINST THE
PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 11-3-56, Mr. Wick advised the following Western Union telegram dated 11-3-56 addressed to Mr. Nichols had been received from Russell Maguire, Chairman of the Board of "The American Mercury": "Please read bottom page 151 November issue American Mercury predicting Middle East war last week October. Now expect Red China to strike Formosa within next two weeks. Also, I hope and pray nothing bad happens Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Will explain personally." Mr. Wick advised Senator Styles Bridges and Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hill had received like telegrams. Mr. Hill advised Mr. Nichols, Senator Bridges had called Maguire, who stated a source had advised him harm would befall President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles prior to 4 p.m., 11-5-56. Mr. Nichols also called Maguire, who refused to furnish further details over the telephone but stated he had no objection to being interviewed by Agents.

your

Pursuant to instructions, SAC, New Haven, was telephonically contacted at 6:24 p.m., 11-3-56. He was instructed to have Maguire, who resides Greenwich, Connecticut, interviewed by two experienced Agents for all information bearing upon the threat and in particular to ascertain the identity and reliability of the original source. New Haven telephonically furnished results of the interview 9:35 p.m., 11-3-56. Maguire advised his source informed him on 11-2-56 that an announcement would be made at 4 p.m., 11-5-56 that something bad had happened to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Eisenhower would be in the hospital and this time would not come out. Maguire mentioned a poisonous "Hebrew cocktail" which might be used on Eisenhower and said this definitely was used to murder Harry Dexter White. Maguire refused to further identify his source other than to describe him as "someone high in international zionism." He cited the source's reliability by stating "he was right about Dulles." He remarked that this is all part of the Zionist conspiracy against this country.

Enclosures- 3 out 11-5-56

PRD:sm
(7) DM

cc - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roach
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Rosen
62-102847

167-84466-1
NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 9 1956

2 NOV 1956

INT SEC

52 NOV 14 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-98466-181

November 5, 1956

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Walter Reed Army Hospital
6825 16th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/9/81 BY SP4/MLD/PM

My dear Mr. Dulles:

I was extremely sorry to learn of your illness, and I trust you are resting comfortably and will soon be up and about again. I know how difficult it is for you to be confined at this particular time, but I earnestly hope you will not try to undertake too much until you have fully recovered.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 27

MAILED 6
NOV - 5 1956

EX - 134

23 NOV 7 1956

REC'D-READING ROOM

NOV 5 2 01 PM '56

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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

67 NOV 8 1956

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED NOV 7 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State

time would not come out. Maguire then referred to a "Hebrew cocktail" which he described as a poisonous drink known as "Acquatis-Tuna." He stated it was possible that this drink might be used on President Eisenhower.

Maguire refused to reveal the identity of his source. He stated in this connection, that he had spent over \$700,000 of his money to build up the "American Mercury" magazine and its sources. When questioned about the reliability of his source Maguire stated the source was right about Secretary Dulles, who is now in the hospital and is obviously "finished."

In conclusion, Maguire said that every possible precaution should be taken to protect the President until four p.m., November 5, 1956. He remarked that he believed this is all a part of a Zionist conspiracy against this country.

The foregoing is furnished for your ~~confidential~~ information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tic - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roach
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Rosen
Liaison

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/21/81 BY SP4GRW/rpm

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: November 5, 1956

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey (orig & 1)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, RUSSELL MAGUIRE,
INFORMANT; THREATS AGAINST THE
PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

This will confirm information furnished to
[redacted] of your Department by [redacted]
of this Bureau on November 3, 1956.

The following telegram dated November 3, 1956,
was received on that date by this Bureau from Russell
Maguire, Chairman of the Board of the "American Mercury"
magazine:

"Please read [redacted] page 151 November issue
American Mercury predicting Middle East war last week
October. Now expect Red China to strike Formosa within
next two weeks. Also I hope and pray nothing bad happens
Monday afternoon about four o'clock. Will explain
personally."

Maguire was interviewed on November 3, 1956, by
Agents of the New Haven Office of this Bureau at his
residence in Greenwich, Connecticut. He stated that a
source, who is someone high in international Zionism, told
him on November 2, 1956, that there would be an announcement
at four p.m. on Monday, November 5, 1956, that something bad
had happened to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State
John Foster Dulles. The source, according to Maguire, said
that President Eisenhower would be in the hospital and this

62-102847
PRD:sm (10) 13 1956

Cover memo [redacted] to Belmont prepared by
PRD:sm on 11-4-56 in connection with this
outgoing mail.

CONFIDENTIAL

BY COURIER SVC.
89 NOV - 5
COMM - FBI

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

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b7c

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62
b6
b7c

Memorandum from [] to Mr. Belmont
Unknown subject, Russell Maguire, Informant;
Threats against the President and the Secretary
of State

b6
b7C

Maguire indicated he desired Mr. Nichols to acknowledge his wire in writing in order that he will have a record of advising the FBI. He stated he has learned something else of importance he intends to furnish Mr. Nichols either 11-7 or 11-14-56 in Washington. Opinion of interviewing Agents that Maguire so violently anti-Semitic his entire thinking may be warped.

Bufiles reflect Maguire is extremely wealthy and has working control of Maguire Industries. Maguire Industries subject of pending inactive "Ascertaining Financial Ability" case based on its indebtedness to the Government in connection with renegotiation agreement. Maguire has reputation of being anti-Semitic. He has made several attempts to see the Director and was interviewed by Mr. Nichols, 2-3-56.

ACTION:

Secret Service and the State Department were furnished pertinent data at 6:10, 7:30 p.m. and 10:10, 10:30 p.m., 11-3-56.

This memorandum should be routed to Mr. Nichols for consideration regarding Maguire's request that his telegram be acknowledged. Mr. Nichols may wish to inform Senator Bridges of abo

Attached for your approval are confirming letters to Secret Service and State Department and a letter to the Attorney General, copies to Rogers and Olney. Also Doub.

AMBS ✓ HBC

4/2/58 SP4ARM/rpm TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN

11-3-56

11-24 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI U R G E N T

THREAT ON PRESIDENT-S LIFE, MR. RUSSELL MAGUIRE, SOURCE. RE TELL CALL

SA [] TO SUPV. [] AT BUREAU NINE TWENTYFIVE PM. SAS []

INTERVIEWED MR. RUSSELL MAGUIRE

AT HIS HOME, HARBOR DRIVE, GREENWICH, CONN., EIGHT ZERO FIVE TO NINE PM THIS DATE. MAGUIRE STATED THAT A SOURCE, WHO IS SOMEONE HIGH IN INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM, TOLD HIM THAT THERE WOULD BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT AT FOUR PM ON MONDAY NEXT THAT SOMETHING BAD HAD HAPPENED TO EISENHOWER AND DULLES. THE SOURCE FURTHER TOLD MAGUIRE, ~~THAT~~ "EISENHOWER WOULD BE IN THE HOSPITAL AND THIS TIME WOULD NOT COME OUT ~~UNSCOTED~~". MAGUIRE THEN REFERRED TO ~~THIS~~ "A HEBREW COCKTAIL ~~UNSCOTED~~", WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS BEING PROPERLY KNOWN AS ~~COCKTAIL~~ "ACQUATIS-TUNA ~~UNSCOTED~~". MAGUIRE DESCRIBED THIS DRINK AS BEING POISONOUS. HE STATED IT WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT THIS DRINK WOULD BE USED ON EISENHOWER, AND SAID IT DEFINITELY HAD BEEN USED TO MURDER HARRY DEXTER WHITE. MAGUIRE WAS ASKED FOR IDENTITY OF HIS SOURCE. HE STATED HE WOULD NOT REVEAL THIS SOURCE, AND THAT ~~THAT~~ "I SPENT OVER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY TO BUILD UP THE MERCURY MAGAZINE AND ITS SOURCES. I WILL NOT NOW REVEAL THIS SOURCE ~~UNSCOTED~~". AGENTS THEN ASKED MAGUIRE IF THIS SOURCE WAS SOMEONE FROM THE FAR WESTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES. MAGUIRE

ANSWERED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ I TOLD YOU I WILL NOT REVEAL THIS SOURCE, SO DROP THIS

END OF PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

291 NOV 9 1956

NOT RECORDED

NOV 7 1956

TOP SECRET

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mrs. John Foster Dulles
2740 Thirty-second Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

November 7, 1956

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Dulles asks me to thank you for your kind message. It has meant a great deal to him to have the encouragement of so many friends.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
INDEXED

(Janet Dulles)

DC

The Honorable

J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau

of Investigation, United States

Department of Justice

Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/81 BY [signature]

62-84466-25
11 NOV 15 1956

NOV 19 1956

PAGE THREE

MAGUIRE REMARKED THAT THIS IS ALL PART OF THE ZIONIST CONSPIRACY AGAINST THIS COUNTRY AND THAT HE IS HAPPY THAT THERE IS AN ORGANIZATION HERE SUCH AS THE FBI. EVALUATION: ~~GOOD~~ IN THE OPINION OF THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS, MAGUIRE EXHIBITED ECCENTRICITIES EXAMPLES OF WHICH FOLLOW. THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW, MAGUIRE WOULD CHANGE THE SUBJECT AND REFER TO NON-RELATED MATTERS SUCH AS ~~WHEN~~ "DO YOU KNOW FIFTY-FOUR MILLION PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN THE LAST WAR?" ~~QUESTIONS WERE ASKED.~~ -- ~~DO YOU KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF BARON ROTHCHILD?~~ ~~QUESTIONS WERE ASKED.~~ ~~WHEN~~. DURING INTERVIEW MAGUIRE CONTINUALLY HANDED AGENTS NUMBERS OF SMALL PAMPHLETS WHICH HE REQUESTED THEY LATER READ. THESE PAMPHLETS BORE THE NAME RUSSELL MAGUIRE.

CASPER

END ACK FLS

1133 PM OK FBI WA ALR

DISC

ALL INFORMATION
AND COMMUNICATIONS
FROM INTEL DIVISION

PAGE TWO

TIME OF QUESTIONING NOW ~~WAS~~. AGENTS THEN ABANDONED FURTHER QUESTIONING CONCERNING IDENTITY OF SOURCE TO AVOID WHAT APPEARED TO BE ANTAGONIZING TO MAGUIRE. MAGUIRE THEN STATED THAT HE HAD ALSO HEARD THAT RED CHINA WILL ATTACK FORMOSA WITHIN TWO WEEKS. WHEN ASKED BY AGENTS IF THIS INFO CAME FROM SAME SOURCE, HE SAID THAT IT DID NOT. MAGUIRE THEN STATED THAT THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE THAT HE HAS LEARNED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, WHICH HE WILL NOT DISCUSS NOW, BUT INTENDS TO REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR NICHOLS AT WASH. D.C. EITHER WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK FROM NEXT WEDNESDAY. HE STATED THAT, BEFORE GOING TO WASHINGTON HE HAS TO MAKE A TRIP TO THE WEST COAST. AT THIS POINT, MAGUIRE REQUESTED THAT HE WOULD LIKE MR. NICHOLS TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE WIRE THAT HE SENT TO MR NICHOLS TODAY. HE INFERRED THAT HE WANTS A RECORD OF HIM REPORTING THE BUREAU OF THIS INFO TODAY CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT AND MR. DULLES. WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT MR. DULLES, MAGUIRE STATED ~~THAT~~ AS GOD IS MY JUDGE, I DID NOT KNOW THAT MR. DULLES WAS IN THE HOSPITAL WHEN I SENT THE WIRE TO MR. NICHOLS. HOWEVER, IT IS NOW OBVIOUS THAT DULLES IS FINISHED ~~THAT~~ WHEN QUESTIONED AS TO THE RELIABILITY OF HIS SOURCE, MAGUIRE STATED ~~THAT~~ HE WAS RIGHT ABOUT DULLES ~~THAT~~. IN CONCLUSION MAGUIRE SAID ~~THAT~~ EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR THE PRESIDENT BETWEEN NOW AND FOUR PM MONDAY ~~THAT~~.

END OF PAGE TWO

Handwritten notes:
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12/31/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4G/RM/rpm

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: March 6, 1957

To:

Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

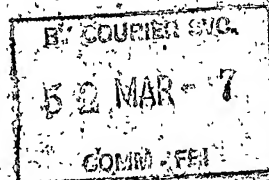
Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
THREAT AGAINST JOHN FOSTER DULLES
SECRETARY OF STATE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This is to confirm information orally furnished to
[redacted] of your office by Special Agent L. H. Martin
of this Bureau on March 4, 1957.

[redacted] contacted the Los Angeles Office of
the FBI and advised that his sister told him that a friend
of hers, [redacted] not otherwise identified, attended a
meeting to raise funds for Israel. It was further reported
that [redacted] told [redacted] sister that two
speakers from Israel advocated the assassination of
Secretary Dulles. [redacted] had no further information
concerning this matter. No investigation is being conducted
by this Bureau.

RECORDED-3

OHB:uep
(5)



24 MAR 8 1957

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAR 13 1957

MAR 11 1957

MAR 11 1957



MAR 15 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
TITLE OF CASE		Report made by	Typed By
		CHARACTER OF CASE	

Synopsis:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4 G.R.M./rpm

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made:					



ENCLOSURE

62-84466-27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 25, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

DATE 4/3/81

BY SP4 JRM/ram

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____ b6
 Nease _____ b7C
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

John Foster
 [redacted] in the Legal Counsel's Office called. He has material on the Dulles proposal to turn his papers over to Princeton University. He was wondering if the FBI didn't have some phraseology that was used in identifying papers even though they were disseminated as the property of the Bureau. I told him we did and read the phraseology on page 1 of the investigative report form. He asked if we could supply him with a copy of this form, which I did.

LBN:hpf
 (4)

cc - Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED-31

EX 105

17 MAR 26 1957

61 MAR 29 1957

Copy of Page 12
 1 ENCLOSURE

✓
 17 MAR 26 1957

62-84466-27

Rock
Just
3/26/57

Acting Assistant Attorney General
Nathan Siegel

The effects of executive orders, departmental regulations and the various laws of the United States relating to classified information upon the operation of the proposed agreement are matters of legal interpretation within the purview of the Department. Consequently, we will not comment on those matters.

It would appear that the agreement as drafted could result in the establishment at Princeton University of a duplicate set of classified Department of State files, including documentary material which had originated in other agencies of the Government. These documents would, nevertheless, be under private control rather than Government control. In order to select the documents for such a duplicate file, the draft agreement provides that qualified researchers designated by Princeton University and subject to appropriate security clearance and approval by the Department of State will make research studies in the archives of the Department of State for the purpose of selecting documentation to supplement Mr. Dulles' private papers.

The FBI has made dissemination to the Department of State of many classified items. Such items should not be reproduced for inclusion in the Princeton University repository without specific authorization from the FBI. Not only should specific authorization be requested for reproduction but in each and every instance in which the Department of State proposes to permit a Princeton University researcher to review a classified document originated by the FBI, specific authorization should be obtained by the Department of State before any such review is permitted.

Other agencies of the Government likewise contribute classified information to the Department of State. We cannot speak for those agencies. You may wish to make inquiry in this regard of the various intelligence agencies of the Department of Defense.

Acting Assistant Attorney General
Nathan Siegel
Office of Legal Counsel
Director, FBI

March 13, 1957

**AGREEMENT REGARDING PRINCETON
COLLECTION OF DULLES' PAPERS**

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 11, 1957, requesting comments of this Bureau on or before March 15, 1957, relating to a draft agreement dated May 8, 1956, between John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States, and Princeton University. You furnished, with a copy of the draft, a copy of a memorandum for the Attorney General dated March 8, 1957, setting forth the comments of your office regarding the draft agreement.

The memorandum for the Attorney General points out that the draft agreement represents an attempt to preserve adequate historical documentation of the activities of eminent public officials and at the same time avoid improper removal of Government records. It is noted that Secretary Dulles is giving to Princeton University his private papers, including those which cover the period of his administration as Secretary of State. The draft agreement states that for a complete and accurate understanding of the phases of U.S. foreign policy formulated and carried out under the direction of Secretary Dulles, the collection of his private papers should be supplemented by documentation to be found only among the official papers of the Department of State, many of which are now classified.

Without the explanatory memoranda prepared by the Legal Advisor of the Department of State dated May 18 and August 1, 1956, which are mentioned in the memorandum for the Attorney General but which were not furnished to this Bureau, we are unable to comment on the position taken by the Department of State concerning the necessity for the deposit in Princeton University of reproductions of classified documents now in the archives of the Department of State.

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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

71 MAR 21 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4 BLM/nem

RECORD ROOM

RECEIVED - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 3-26-57

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SECRETARY JOHN FOSTER DULLES

SPECIAL TOUR - THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1957 - 10:00 A.M.

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐ b6
 Tamm ☐ b7C
 Trotter ☐
 Nease ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐ b6
 b7C

[REDACTED] (Office of Attorney General Brownell) telephonically contacted the Tour Control Room to arrange a special tour of the Bureau for captioned individual. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of Secretary John Foster Dulles.

Young [REDACTED] will come to the Attorney General's Office at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, March 28, 1957, and will be afforded a special tour by a very experienced tour leader.

There has been no request to meet the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information purposes.

cc - Mr. Holloman
 cc - Mr. Jones

FKM:jp
 (4)

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
 MAR 27 1957

RECORDED - 91
 INDEXED - 91

62-84466-28

MAR 27 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4 GEM/rpm

53 APR 1 1957

CRIME RECORDS

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. White

June 28, 1957

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

JOAN FOSTER DULLES

The attached letter from John W. Hanes, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, to Mr. Healy,
relating to the so-called Princeton collection of
Secretary Dulles' State papers, will be of interest
to you in passing upon the final draft of the proposed
amendment to Executive Order 10501.

Attachment

CC - Mr. Rogers
Mr. Hoover ✓
Mr. Healy

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED - 31

62-84466-29

10 JUL 2 1957

ENCLOSURE

EX-132

EXP. PROC.

JUN 28 1957

63 JUL 9 1957

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Boardman
Roach
Whitson

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Justice Representative (orig and 1)
Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security
Director, FBI
July 8, 1957

AGREEMENT REGARDING PRINCETON
COLLECTION OF DULLES' PAPERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4G/PM/ren

RECORDED - 24 62-84466-30

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 27, 1957, requesting comments regarding a proposal now before the ICIS for amendment of Executive Order 10501 which purports to permit persons engaged in historical research to have access to classified documents.

Under date of March 11, 1957, Acting Assistant Attorney General Nathan Siegel, Office of Legal Counsel, referred the draft agreement to this Bureau for comment. By memorandum of March 13, 1957, we furnished our comments to Mr. Siegel. The March 13 memorandum pointed out that the effects of executive orders, departmental regulations and the various laws of the United States relating to classified information upon the operation of the proposed agreement were matters of legal interpretation within the purview of the Department and, consequently, we would not comment on those matters.

We did point out, however, that the FBI had made dissemination to the Department of State of many classified items. Such items should not be reproduced for inclusion in the Princeton University repository nor should they be reviewed by a Princeton University researcher without specific authorization of the FBI.

The FBI comments regarding reproduction and review were included in the memorandum for Mr. Richard D. Drain, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, which was prepared by Mr. Harold H. Healy, Jr., Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, dated March 27, 1957, a copy of which was furnished to this Bureau with your memorandum of June 27, 1957.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

(8)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 3.

66 JUL 15 1957

F250

UNRECORDED CC-71 FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 28, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: JOHN FOSTER DULLES
SECRETARY OF STATE

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section, who handles Bureau liaison with the Department of State, has advised me that Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles will have his seventieth birthday on February 25, 1958. Secretary Dulles was born at Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1888.

The Liaison Section has many contacts in the Department of State and, on occasions, contacts Secretary Dulles. Consideration might be given to sending an appropriate seventieth birthday greetings letter from the Director to the Secretary.

RECOMMENDATION:

If the Director desires, an appropriate seventieth birthday greetings letter will be prepared and forwarded to Secretary Dulles on his birthday.

OHB:bjt
 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

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DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GRM/nsm

RECORDED - 78

EX-131

62 - 84466 - 31
 8 JAN 31 1958

67 FEB 5 1958

1958

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE:

In May, 1956, a draft agreement was drawn between John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States, and Princeton University for the purpose of attempting to preserve "adequate historical documentation" of the activities of eminent public officials. Dulles would give Princeton University his private papers, including those which cover the period of his administration as Secretary of State. The draft agreement states that for a complete and accurate understanding of U.S. foreign policy carried out under the direction of Dulles, the collection of his private papers should be supplemented by documentation to be found only among the official papers of the Department of State, many of which are now classified. Historical researchers from Princeton University under the terms of the agreement would review classified documents in the possession of the Department of State and on their recommendation, pertinent ones would be reproduced and filed in the archives of Princeton University.

The ICIS is now considering an amendment to Section 7 of Executive Order 10501 which would grant access to classified information to persons not engaged in national defense activities. This would be accomplished by substituting the words "in the national interests" for the present language, "in the interests of promoting the national defense," where the Order describes those persons to whom access shall be granted.

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley

The proposed amendment to Section 7 of Executive Order 10501, on which you now invite comment, does not change the provisions in Section 7 (c) requiring the consent of the originating agency for dissemination of classified defense information. Under the proposed amendment, it would still be necessary for the Department of State to obtain the consent of the FBI before making any classified documents originated by the FBI available for examination or deposit under the terms of the Princeton agreement. Our comments of March 13, 1957, are still valid.

The proposed amendment to Section 7 would grant to people not engaged in national defense activities access to information which has been classified in the interests of national defense. The Executive Order as it is now written stresses the national defense aspects of classification. You may wish to consider whether the revised language in Section 7 might also require amendments to other portions of the Executive Order.

2 - Brig. and 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Lounsbury

Legal Attache, Paris

February 25, 1958

Director, FBI

ROBERT YOST HINSHAW
PCFM

REG-67 12-84466-32

Reurcablegram 1/29/58. On 1/29/58 discreet inquiry was made, through Liaison, with [redacted] in the office of Secretary of State Dulles. On 2/24/58 [redacted] advised that Hinshaw is the nephew of Mr. Dulles; that the same information contained in your cablegram had been received from another source; and that the unpaid hotel bill has been taken care of.

b6
b7C

In the future, in a matter of this nature furnish the Bureau with complete details as to the source of your information and the reason why you are making inquiry.

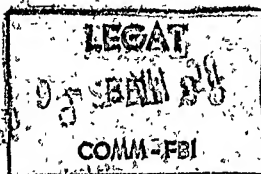
GAM:jyl
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison (detached).

NOTE: Hinshaw, nephew of Secretary of State Dulles, left \$700 unpaid hotel bill in Paris. Legat requested that he be advised whether Hinshaw is related to Dulles. The only person in a position to obtain such information discreetly is [redacted] who was unable to supply facts to SA Orrin H. Bartlett until 2/24/58.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GEM/SPM



olson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 339 DATED JANUARY 29, 1958 AT
 PARIS, FRANCE. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

France
 [REDACTED] POLICE COOPERATION, FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.
 SUBJECT BORN [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] US PASSPORT [REDACTED]
 ISSUED FEBRUARY 12, 1954, RECENTLY LEFT UNPAID HOTEL BILL GEORGE
 FIVE PARIS AMOUNTING TO 300,000 FRANCS CLAIMING HE IS [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]. SUBJECT LEFT FOR-
 WARDING ADDRESS [REDACTED] PLEASE
 ADVISE IF SUBJECT RELATED TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROLLAND O. L'ALLIER

RECEIVED:

1-29-58

11:17 AM

MA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GRM/rpm

REC-67

62-84466-32
16 FEB 26 1958

February 25, 1958

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Under separate cover, I am forwarding to you one of the first printed copies of the book "Masters of Deceit," which I have taken pleasure in autographing to you. The book will be released by Henry Holt & Company on March 10th.

I am hopeful that this account of American communism from its beginning to the present will assist in alerting the American people to the deadly menace of atheistic communism and will indicate what can be done to combat it.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4 PJA/ym

GEM:amg
(3)

REC-83

EX-128

62-84466-33

FEB 26 1958

MAR 3 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

MAR 3 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *gmk*

FROM : M. A. Jones *MA Jones*

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

DATE: April 1, 1958

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman ^{b6} _____
 Gandy —b7C

Today SA Suttler met [redacted]

[redacted] in the Attorney General's Office at

9:45 a.m. He was accompanied by his [redacted]

[redacted] and six of his classmates from [redacted]

[redacted]. They were [redacted]

son of [redacted]

Attorney General Rogers had advised his secretary that he wanted to greet the group before they started out on the tour. General Rogers gave them a very cordial greeting and allowed them to make photographs of him in his office. He shook hands with all of them and they seemed to be quite elated over having an opportunity to question the Attorney General.

They were taken on a detailed tour of the Laboratory, the Fifth Floor Exhibit Rooms and the Basement Range.

As no request had been made by them to meet the Director, they were not announced.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

cc - Mr. Holloman
 cc - Mr. Nease
 cc - Tour Room

BMS:sak
 (7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4RM/lpm

16 APR 2 1958

CRIME REC.

64 APR 7 1958

7-1-58

Tolson Nasca

Airtel

TO: SAC, Washington Field.

FROM: Director, FBI

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Nationalities Intelligence)

The Washington City News Service on 6-28-58 reported that Dulles is scheduled to visit Brazil in August, and possibly Colombia in September.

The offices receiving this communication should be alert to any discussion of these proposed trips in Communist Party circles and to any proposed communist activity in connection with the trips. Any pertinent information of this type as well as any data indicating demonstrations or violence which might occur during the trips should be furnished the Bureau immediately upon receipt.

- 1 - New York
- 1 - Mexico City
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - San Juan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

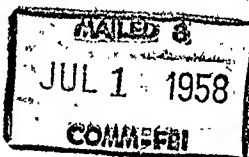
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP2/GRM/npm

VHN:mcc
(10)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

REC-58

3 JUL 2 1958



ENCLOSURE

REC

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
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Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

70 JUL 9 1958

7-321

UPI-31

(LATIN AMERICA)

SECRETARY DULLES WAS REPORTED TODAY OPPOSED AT THIS TIME TO A SUGGESTED "SUMMIT" MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND THE CHIEFS OF LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

HE IS ADVOCATING INSTEAD MORE FREQUENT AND INFORMAL MEETINGS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 21 REPUBLICS AS A METHOD OF STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY.

A "SUMMIT" MEETING WAS PROPOSED LAST WEEK BY BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE. DULLES IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT BRAZIL IN AUGUST. HE IS EXPECTED TO ADVISE KUBITSCHKE THAT HE FEELS SUCH A CONFERENCE NOW WOULD NOT PRODUCE ANY PRACTICAL RESULTS.

DULLES IS REPORTED READY TO TAKE PART IN A PROPOSED MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, POSSIBLY IN SEPTEMBER.

DR. JOSE A. MORA, SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, TOLD UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL THE CAS WILL TAKE THE LEAD IN ANY ACTION TO BOLSTER HEMISPHERE UNITY. "I AM CONFIDENT THAT WHEN AGREEMENT IS REACHED TO TAKE SOME FUNDAMENTAL ACTION, IT WILL BE REFERRED TO THE CAS COUNCIL," MORA SAID.

3/23--GD250P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GRM/rpm

Airtel WFO

1-NY

1-Mexico City

1-Rio de J.

1-MM

1-ST

VH Nimco

7-1-58

62-84466-35

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Little

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-03-2015 by: J75J65T61

7/16/58

EX 105

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC- 91 TO: SAC, Miami (109-0)
62-84466-36
FROM: Director, FBI

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Reurairtel of 7/14/58 and Bureau airtel of
7/1/58 in captioned matter.

Information contained in paragraph two of memoran-
dum enclosed with referenced Miami airtel of 7/14/58 is
not clear inasmuch as it indicates Secretary of State Dulles
has already been to Brazil. Referenced Bureau airtel of
7/1/58 indicated Mr. Dulles is scheduled to visit Brazil
in August, 1958.

(U) Recontact should be made with [] in order
to clarify the information and should be resubmitted in a
form suitable for dissemination. Handle at once.

b7D

HWL:hem
(4)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Chad
DATE 5/6/81 D-J

5/15/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 GEM/SP4
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/15/81

MAILED 101
JUL 16 1958
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

59 JUL 24 1958

MAIL ROOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Handwritten signature]

F B I

Date: 7/14/58

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIRMAILVia _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI

(109-0)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)5/15/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4GRM/npw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/15/91Reurairtel 7/1/58, concerning scheduled visit
of Sec. DULLES to Brazil.Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of Letterhead
Memorandum dated and captioned as above.(U) Source referred to in attached Letterhead
Memorandum is [] contacted 7/8/58, and 7/14/58,
by SA ROBERT JAMES DWYER, who could provide no further
info concerning this matter.

ENCLOSURE REC-91

EX 105

3 - Bureau (Encl. 11) (RM) (AM)

1 - Miami

RJD:dip

(4)

EX 105

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF ClassDATE 5/20/81 DT

REC-91

62-84766-36

13 JUL 15 1958

59 JUL 24 1958

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
July 14, 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

(U) On July 8, 1958, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] a member of the action group of the July 26 Revolutionary Movement, Miami, Florida, was in Venezuela and Brazil, South America, some time between June 15, 1958, and July 7, 1958, for the purpose of obtaining aid for Cuban Rebel Leader FIDEL CASTRO. (S)

b6
b7C

(U) On returning to Miami, [redacted] stated while he was in Brazil, during the time Secretary of State DULLES was scheduled to make a visit to that country, large groups of Brazilian people formed to demonstrate against Secretary DULLES, and that a general strike was called to coincide with the arrival of Secretary DULLES. (S)

b6
b7C

(U) Source stated that [redacted] did not further explain or identify what specific group planned to demonstrate, the extent of the demonstration, or the persons involved in the general strike. (S)

b6
b7C

Property of the FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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5/15/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP49RM/ams
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/15/91

COPIES DESTROYED
169 NOV 18 1964

62-84466-36

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 7/17/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (109-0)

RE: JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Reurairtels 7/1/58, 7/16/58, concerning
scheduled visit of Sec. DULLES to Brazil.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of Letterhead
Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Source referred to in attached Letterhead
Memorandum als contacted 7/8/58, 7/14/58, and
7/17/58, by SA ROBERT JAMES DWYER, who could provide
no further info concerning this matter. (U)

b7D

3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM) (AM)
1 - Miami
RJD:dlp
(4)

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 3/22/81 D.J.

REC-34

62-84466-40

JUL 19 1958

REC-34

5/14/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4GDM/npw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/14/81

CONFIDENTIAL

NAT. INT. SEC

Approved: [Signature] Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

60 JUL 25 1958



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
July 17, 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re: JOHN FOSTER DULLES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On July 8, 1958, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] a member of the action group of the July 26 Revolutionary Movement, Miami, Florida, was in Venezuela and Brazil, South America, some time between June 15, 1958, and July 7, 1958, for the purpose of obtaining aid for Cuban Rebel Leader FIDEL CASTRO. (U) (S)

b6
b7C

On returning to Miami, [redacted] stated while he was in Brazil, during the time Secretary of State DULLES was scheduled to make a visit to that country, large groups of Brazilian people formed to demonstrate against Secretary DULLES, and that a general strike was going to be called to coincide with the arrival of Secretary DULLES. However, inasmuch as Secretary DULLES' trip to Brazil was cancelled when he made a visit to Europe, the proposed demonstrations and general strike did not materialize. (U) (S)

b6
b7C

Source stated that [redacted] did not further explain or identify what specific group planned to demonstrate, the extent of the demonstration, or the persons involved in the proposed general strike. (U) (S)

b6
b7C

Property of the FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

AGENCY Sec. State [redacted] RAB.
REQ. REC'D
DATE 7-21-58
HOW R/S
BY KHN/jam

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4RML/awj
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/15/91

b7E

COPIES DESTROYED
169 NOV 18 1964

62-84466-40
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (109-90)

SUBJECT: BRAZILIAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

DATE: July 25, 1958

Mr. Tolson ☒

Mr. Belmont ☒

Mr. Mohr ☒

Mr. Nease ☒

Mr. Parsons ☒

Mr. Rosen ☒

Mr. Tamm ☒

Mr. Trotter ☒

Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Mr. Holloman ☒

Miss Gandy ☒

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4JCL/mjm

Secretary of State DULLES is scheduled to arrive Brazil August 5, 1958 to remain until August 8. When his visit was first announced student groups in São Paulo and Rio made public statements that his presence here was unacceptable to them and that they were determined to show their objection by placards, etc., but no physical violence. Some minor labor groups also voiced their opposition to his visit. Nationalist elements also said they did not appreciate the idea of the visit. The Communist press, while affording considerable space to the groups in opposition to the visit, did not editorialize one way or another.

On the other hand the administration, the police, the responsible press, and the majority of student groups, said no incidents would, or should, be permitted to embarrass the administration or endanger the personal safety of the Secretary.

A small group within the U.N.E. (União Nacional das Estudantes - National Union of Students) have been the most outspoken against the visit. They say they will demonstrate during the visit but will not indulge in violence, except, they say, they will not permit his entourage to pass in front of U.N.E. headquarters. To reach the Embassy chancellery from the residence, and vice versa, all traffic must necessarily pass in front of U.N.E. headquarters. Should the students make any effort to block the street violence could occur.

Other student groups have publicly stated they would interfere with any U.N.E. effort to block the street to the Secretary's passage. Should this clash occur real trouble might result.

Police sources have assured this office and the Embassy that every possible means will be taken to insure that nothing happens to the Secretary and have assured that student or

- 2 - Bureau
1 - Rio de Janeiro

JJM:ij
(3)

REC-96

JUL 26 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-29833-205

File Copy in 64-29833 Sub Brazil

cc clonachoe

Director, FBI
Re: BRAZILIAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS
Rio 109-90

7/25/58

other groups who endeavor to engage in any hostile demonstration will be properly handled.

All of the above is known to the Embassy and [redacted] The Security Officer of this Embassy has been placed in touch with Inspector [redacted] who is in charge of the Brazilian Police Protection Detail for the duration of the Secretary's visit. In accordance with Bureau instructions this office will cooperate with those in charge of protection to the limits of the Bureau's responsibility in such matters.

b6
b7C
b7E

W. R.
8/1
Q

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4/BJM

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

EX 105

REC-96

62-84466-44

VIA LIAISON

Date: August 1, 1958

To:

Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN FOSTER DULLES' VISIT TO BRAZIL

Our representative in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
furnished the following information on July 25, 1958.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is
scheduled to arrive in Brazil on August 5, 1958, and
to remain until August 8, 1958. When his visit was
first announced student groups in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, made public statements that his presence in
Brazil was unacceptable to them and that they were
determined to show their objection by such things as
exhibiting placards. There was to be no physical violence.
Some minor labor groups also voiced their opposition to
his visit. Nationalist elements stated that they did not
appreciate the idea of the visit. The communist press,
while affording considerable space to the groups in opposition
to the visit, did not editorialize.

The administration, the police, the responsible
press, and the majority of student groups stated that no
incidents would or should be permitted to embarrass the
administration or endanger the personal safety of the
Secretary.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

VEN: jlw

59 AUG 12 1958

FBI - 102 ICE
REC'D BEFORD

MAIL ROOM ☐

V-H NASCA

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-27833-2905-1

[REDACTED]

A small group within the Uniao Nacional das Estudantes (National Union of Students) (UNE) have been the most outspoken against the visit. This group states that they will demonstrate during the visit but will not indulge in violence, except that they will not permit the Secretary's entourage to pass in front of UNE Headquarters. To reach the Embassy chancellery from the residence and vice versa, all traffic must necessarily pass in front of UNE headquarters. Should the students make any effort to block the street, violence could occur. Other student groups have publicly stated that they would interfere with any UNE effort to block the street. Should this clash occur, real trouble might result.

Police sources have assured our representative and the Embassy that every possible means will be taken to insure that nothing happens to the Secretary. They have assured that student or other groups who endeavor to engage in any hostile demonstration will be properly handled.

Our representative advised that the foregoing information is known to the Embassy. This is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/7/58

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM :

SAC, WFO (100-382)

SUBJECT:

POLISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.(U) IS - PO
(OO:WFO)

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

On 7/22/58, a Special Agent of WFO, whose identity is maintained in WFO file 100-382, observed approximately 250 visitors enter the Polish Embassy, 2640 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Among those individuals observed entering, was a female occupant of an automobile bearing 1958 New York license, JD 25.

The April, 1958, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., denotes July 22, is a national holiday for Poland.

The New York Office is requested to identify owner of above-listed automobile, search owner's name in indices, and advise WFO results in connection with DESECO phase of INPRO.

- (2) - Bureau
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
(U) 2 - WFO
(1-66-2479-SubE)

CSS:nfw
(5)

4/3/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4JRM/RPM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 4/3/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class

DATE 8/22/81 DS

EX-124

62-84466-46X

MCT - 4

REC-96 18 AUG 11 1958

AUG 15 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ESP. SEC.

DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Nease ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 2-16-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

4/3/81

BY

SP4 JRM/epm

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.
 FEBRUARY 14 LAST JOHN WATSON FOSTER DULLES III, SON OF U.S.
 SECRETARY OF STATE, RESIDENT OF MONTERREY, MEXICO AND CONSULTANT
 TO PENOLES MINING CORPORATION, AN AMERICAN - CONTROLLED COMPANY.
 ADVISED IN VERY CONFIDENTIAL MANNER THE FOLLOWING TO SA JOHN J.
 CREEDEN: HE SPOKE WITH HIS MOTHER AND DOCTOR HANDLING HIS
 FATHERS CASE TELEPHONICALLY NIGHT FEBRUARY 14 LAST. BOTH
 ADVISED SECRETARY OF STATE SERIOUSLY ILL AND NOT MUCH CHANCE
 FOR RECOVERY. DOCTOR STATED ONLY THING THEY CAN DO IS TRY
 ARREST SPREAD OF CANCER; HOWEVER, IF IT SHOULD STRIKE VITAL
 ORGAN THEY GIVE HIM NO HOPE. THE SECRETARY OF STATE WILL BE
 IN HOSPITAL 3 OR 4 WEEKS INSTEAD OF THE ORIGINALLY 8 DAYS.
 DOCTOR DOUBTFUL SECRETARY OF STATE WILL EVER REGAIN FULL
 STRENGTH OR BE ABLE TO DO A FULL DAYS WORK. DOCTORS ARE OF
 OPINION CANCER IS IN BLOOD STREAM AND URINE. DULLES III
 ADVISED SA CREEDEN HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND MEETING
 BETWEEN THE U S AND MEXICAN PRESIDENTS AND HAS AN APPOINTMENT
 TO SEE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN ACAPULCO.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 2-16-59

7:13 PM

HL

REC-69

FEB 25 1959

EX-102

57 MAR 2 1959



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4GRL/npm

(ST)
Date: February 19, 1959
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache, Paris (64-336)
Subject: ROBERT YOST HINSHAW
PCFM

ReBulet 2/25/58.

On 2/19/59, [redacted] Security Officer, Plaza Athenee Hotel, Paris, advised that ROBERT YOST HINSHAW, his wife and two children have been residing at the Plaza Athenee Hotel for an extended period, and as of 2/1/59 owed the hotel 3,142,832 francs. According to [redacted] HINSHAW was requested to pay the bill and advised that no more credit would be extended to him, whereupon he left the hotel after making arrangements to pay his indebtedness.

At the time HINSHAW paid his hotel bill he produced a U.S. passport which reflected that his wife is the daughter of Secretary of State JOHN FOSTER DULLES and that he is the Secretary's son-in-law. It is noted that Bulet dated 2/25/58 indicated that HINSHAW was the nephew of Mr. DULLES.

The above is furnished as of possible interest to the Bureau. This office has made no inquiries on behalf of [redacted] in this case.

RUC

2 - Bureau
1 - Paris
ROL:AM
(3)

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1959
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
FEB 22 1959

REC-15
FEB 22 1959

BOUCHAY

50 MAR 9 1959

62-84466-80

3-4

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP4JRM/LPW TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Letter addressed to the President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C., postmarked at Duesseldorf -
Benrath 1. April 16. 1959. from [redacted]

b6
b7C

4-27-59 Orig. & 1 copy of translation
plus envelope handed
to H.R. McPhee, White House

Duesseldorf, April 15, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

With anxiety we have followed for a long time
already the grave illness of your Secretary of State,
Mr. DULLES. When we heard about an improvement of his
state of health, we were very glad. But now we are again
deeply concerned and cannot believe that Mr. DULLES's
life is in such a great danger. Since a physician's skill
cannot do anything more, I implore you to get advice from
a doctor who is really a helper for humanity. He has
already healed quite hopeless cases; cancer patients who
had been given up by physicians were healed by his genuinely
good methods of treatment. Brain tumors were either healed
or made ineffective. Perhaps this physician could help
Mr. DULLES. It would be inconceivable if this valuable
human being would be called by death. I implore you to
contact this physician before Mr. DULLES becomes too weak
for this treatment. The name of the doctor follows:

b6
b7C

John Foster
This physician has saved the lives of many persons
who suffered from the same disease and why shouldn't he help
Mr. DULLES? Please try it. If I would have the money I would
have asked [redacted] myself to take care of Mr. DULLES.

b6
b7C

EX 109 REC-12 62-84466-51
Please pardon me that I address you so directly,
but I could not help myself because the time is pressing for
the patient. It is to be hoped that God will save Mr. DULLES.

NOT RECORDED

Respectfully, 6 MAY 1 1959

Signature: [redacted]

b6
b7C

62 MAY 6 1959

4/22/59

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL REGISTERED

TO : Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, San Francisco (100-40156)
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SM - C
OO: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/9/81 BY SP4 G.R.M./rpm

b6
b7C

On 4/22/59 [] advised that he received the following information on 4/21/59 from Mrs. JAMES JENKINS, 1101 Green Street, San Francisco, who is a close personal friend of Mrs. THOMAS ADDIS, widow of the late Dr. THOMAS ADDIS, former professor at Stanford University. During his lifetime Dr. ADDIS had a long history of association with communist organizations in the San Francisco area.

Mrs. ADDIS confided to Mrs. JENKINS that her son-in-law, Dr. DAVID A. KARNOFSKY, [] had been brought back approximately six weeks ago from Europe, where he is studying on a scholarship, to treat former Secretary of State DULLES for cancer and he was recently recalled a second time. Mrs. ADDIS revealed that her son-in-law is considered an eminent cancer specialist and also treated the late Senator ROBERT TAFT.

No information is available concerning membership in Communist Party by either Mrs. THOMAS ADDIS or []

[] is presently active in the Communist Party, San Francisco.

- 3 - Bureau (AM REG)
- 1 - New York (100-121635) (AM REG)
- 2 - San Francisco

(1- [])
LAS:cs
(6)

NOT RECORDED
47 MAY 1 1959

62 MAY 4 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

Director, FBI
SAC, SF (100-40156)

Only pertinent information available concerning Dr. KARNOFSKY in San Francisco is contained in SFlet dated 12/28/54 entitled "DAVID A. KARNOFSKY, wa., SM-C" which set forth information received from New York that Dr. HADLEY KIRKMAN, an associate professor of Anatomy at Stanford University, had told a New York informant that he was a member of a communist club at Stanford to which KARNOFSKY also belonged. SFlet to Bureau 12/28/54 requested authority to interview Dr. HADLEY KIRKMAN concerning KARNOFSKY, which authority was denied by Bulet to New York dated 1/14/55.

Records of the Registrar, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., reflect KARNOFSKY was born 3/28/14 at Los Angeles, Calif., the son of SAM KARNOFSKY and LENA HARDSTEIN, born in Russia; residence, 525 Douglas St., Los Angeles. He received an AB from UCLA in 1934; registered at Stanford as a graduate student in 10/34 in the School of Biology-Anatomy and received an AM on 6/14/36. He received his medical degree on 6/16/40. It is noted that in 1954 Dr. KARNOFSKY resided at 45 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.; New York being at that time office of origin.

The foregoing is submitted for information of the Bureau and New York.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

June 12, 1959

I was deeply moved by Vice President Nixon's eulogy to the late John Foster Dulles.

This is more than a personal tribute to a man of courage. It provides us with a rare insight into the character of the author. I thought you would be particularly interested in reading it yourself.

Hugh Scott

Hugh Scott
United States Senator

EX-109
JUN 18 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/81 BY SP4/BJM/SPM

EX 109.

REC-76

62-84466-53

24 JUN 22 1959

CRIME REC.

ENCLOSURE

53 JUN 25 1959

may 1/60
reach 6-22-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

LIFE
JUNE 8, 1959

DATE 4/2/81

BY SP4 GPM/rpm

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON WRITES ABOUT DULLES

by RICHARD M. NIXON

I HAVE had the privilege of knowing and working with John Foster Dulles since the time I first met him in 1948. And it was my great fortune that since the fall of 1955 the association between us was particularly close.

In a city where a political leader learns that the number of his friends goes up and down with his standing in the public opinion polls, I found Mr. Dulles' loyalty to his friends was no more affected by the latest poll than was his adherence to his own policies.

He was not unaware of his unique abilities. But he was one of those rare individuals who could accept—and even demand—from his friends constant critical examination of both his policies and his leadership. He was never guilty of that most deadly sin—unreasoned pride and conceit.

I recall at least four occasions when he was under attack when he asked for my advice. His question was not as to his policies, which he believed to be right (a view I shared), but whether he, himself, might have become too controversial to be the best spokesman for those policies.

"I never want to be a burden on the President," he often used to say to me. "As a friend, I want you to tell me whenever you believe that I have become a burden, either politically or otherwise."

He recognized the fundamental truth that a public man must never forget—that he loses his usefulness when he as an individual, rather than his policy, becomes the issue.

This trait was most in evidence on his last arduous journey to Europe when he had to call into play all his superb diplomatic talents in order to help unify the Western position on Berlin. There was seldom a moment on this trip when he was without pain. He was unable to keep down a single meal.

I asked him how he was able to carry on.

He answered, "I told my associates that they were to watch me carefully and that they were to inform me immediately whenever it appeared that my physical condition in any way impaired my ability to carry on the negotiations in which we were participating." But he was never better at the negotiating table than at this most difficult period of his life.

He afterward told me, "I never felt any pain while the negotiating was taking place. Then at the end of the day it would come down on me like a crushing weight."

So much for the quality of the man. His policies will be judged not by his dedication or his skill at the conference table but by what happens in the years ahead, when men like Christian Herter build on the foundations Mr. Dulles erected.

But whatever happens there are certain great principles which he advocated which will forever stand as a monument to his memory.

He believed that those who are called to positions of leadership in a democracy have the responsibility to lead, not just to follow public opinion. During the crisis over Quemoy and Matsu the mail, the polls and the

opinion makers seemed to be overwhelmingly against the position he advocated. He told me that we had to try to change public opinion by informing the people of facts of which they might not be aware. If, after they learned the facts, the people held the same opinion, theirs of course should be the final judgment. But in this instance, his leadership helped to convince the people and thereby averted a Communist victory that could have destroyed the free world position in Asia.

History will also record that the "inflexibility" and "brinkmanship" for which he was criticized in truth represented basic principles of the highest order.

At a time when the political and intellectual climate in the West appeared to be moving slowly but steadily toward advocacy of shortsighted, opportunistic arrangements with the Soviets, Mr. Dulles' stubborn constancy sometimes appeared like an anachronism. Yet he made an unchallengeable argument for firmness where fundamentals were involved. Speaking before the National Council of Churches of Christ last November, Mr. Dulles said: "Communism is stubborn for the wrong; let us be steadfast for the right. A capacity to change is indispensable. Equally indispensable is the capacity to hold fast to that which is good. So it is that while we seek to adapt our policies to the inevitability of change, we resist aspects of change which counter the enduring principles of moral law."

When he was attacked for "brinkmanship" Mr. Dulles stood on an ancient and honorable principle—that by looking a great danger in the face we may avert it and lesser perils. He was simply taking the same position which Winston Churchill saw so well in 1939: "If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival."

But it is in a third area in which Mr. Dulles leaves to the free world perhaps his most lasting and valuable legacy. Some of his critics have scoffed at his advocacy of peaceful liberation of the Communist-dominated peoples and at his often reiterated faith in the eventual collapse of Communism.

Yet, what other tenable position can self-respecting free peoples take? The Communists have no hesitancy in proclaiming their faith in the eventual domination of the world by dictators. Can we be less determined in our dedication to the cause of freedom from tyranny for all people?

If we want a foreign policy and a national attitude that bends before every Communist breeze, if we have come to the point where liberty is not worth our lives, if we are becoming convinced that the future is in the hands of dictators rather than in those of free men, then we no longer need the Dulleses or their legacy. But while American greatness and American hope endure, John Foster Dulles will be remembered as one of their most effective and eloquent champions.

62-84466-53

ENCLOSURE